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## The Daily Commercial.

### The Latest News.

On Thursday, the rebels under WILCOX and HEATH made a desperate attempt to retake the Weldon Railroad, and with a tremendous force assaulted General HANCOCK's Corps, while it was busily engaged in the destruction of the road. The enemy made several attacks during the day, all of which were handsomely repulsed. At half-past five o'clock, a combined attack was made on HANCOCK, which, after one of the most determined battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving his dead and wounded on the ground. The enemy, it is acknowledged, lost more heavily than they did in their repulse of the Sunday previous.—Heavy firing occurred on our front on Friday, but the occasion of it was unknown.

The news from the Shenandoah Valley is to the effect that our forces have pushed on after the enemy, and now occupy Charlestown. It is believed that the recent movements of General GRANT have necessitated the recall of EARLY to the defense of Richmond, and that he is now retiring from the valley. Our cavalry are in pursuit.

The welcome news, through rebel sources, from the Gulf has been received that Fort Morgan is now in our possession, but whether it was evacuated or blown up is not stated.

General SHERMAN is reported to be moving the bulk of his forces to a position on the Macon and Georgia Railroad, in the rear of Hood's army. This move is supposed to indicate a movement on the city of Macon, and its capture. General SCHOFIELD was ordered to march on the 16th, with fifteen days' rations, and his destination was supposed to be Macon.

The Democratic National Convention has attracted a large crowd of people to Chicago. The delegations to the Convention are all full, and it is claimed that Gen. MCCLELLAN will receive the Presidential nomination. The peace wing of the party desire the nomination of Gov. SEYMOUR, of New York. The New York delegation, it is conceded, can make the nomination, but Gov. SEYMOUR persists in not being a candidate. A mass meeting held Saturday night, participated in by a number of political fossils, not delegates to the Convention, unanimously recommended MCCLELLAN's nomination. The decision of the New York delegation Monday morning will decide the question.

The new pirate Electric Spark was off Nassau on the 20th, cruising off the island. Four blockade runners, with three thousand bales of cotton, from Wilmington, had arrived at Bermuda.

There will be no postponement of the draft. It will in all probability commence as early as the 10th of September. The day of drafting will be fixed as early as possible, as it is desirable to have it over by the end of the month. It is estimated, after allowing for all reasonable and just deductions, there will require to be drafted 250,000 men, or just one-half the number called for by the President.

Gen. Heintzelman has issued an order to all transportation companies not to deliver any fire arms or ammunition in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan for the space of sixty days. Dealers in said articles are directed not to sell them during the same period, and military commanders and provost marshals are to see the order faithfully executed.

A sensation dispatch announces that Senator Sprague has in his possession an official document or agreement of President LINCOLNS to withdraw as a candidate for re-election; that Sprague and others had gone to Joliet to agree upon a man whose name is to be submitted to a new convention. Minister Adams is mentioned as the man.

The New York gold market was dull and decidedly weak on Saturday, the supply being equal to the demand. Gold opened in the morning at 253, declined to 245½, and closed at 247¼, with a downward tendency.

The rebel Gen. FORD occupied Brownsville, Texas, two days after its evacuation by our forces, but is evidently prepared to make a rapid retreat if necessary.

General WASHBURNE has issued an order permitting the shipment North of cotton from Memphis. Also an order establishing supply stores in the district of West Tennessee.

Our loss in the recent Memphis raid is set down at fifteen killed, fifty wounded, and one hundred and fifty missing, the latter including eighty-nine citizens. The rebel loss is two hundred and seventy-five in killed, wounded, and missing.

A portion of the Second Illinois Cavalry mutinied on the upward trip of the steamer Olive Branch. The mutiny was quelled by the commander of the gunboat Benton, who placed the mutineers in irons.

W. J. Allen has been renominated by the Democrats for Congress in the Cairo District, Illinois.

The rebel Generals Shelby and Marmaduke recently attacked Pine Bluff, Ark., when reinforcements were sent from Little Rock, but nothing definite was known.

Eight new National Banks were organized last week, which swells the whole number of banks to five hundred and fifty-five.

### Prepare for State Service.

We learn that Governor CURTIN has decided to call out immediately four or five thousand of the State Guard, the organization of which was authorized by the Legislature at its recent session. These men are to be recruited all over the State, and when organized are to be fully equipped and placed along the border for State defense. One regiment of cavalry will also be raised immediately. In the meantime the whole force of fifteen thousand authorized by the recent act of the Assembly, is to be organized, subject to orders from the Commander-in-Chief, to move at any moment. Quartermaster Genral REYNOLDS has been sent to Washington to solicit arms and equipments from the General Government or the new levies. Should the General Government refuse to accede to the request of General REYNOLDS, the State will purchase necessary arms and clothing. He is also charged with the duty of procuring the United States enrollment for Pennsylvania as it stood in 1863. This is done preparatory to a draft to fill the Guard, should it be necessary. It is understood that no proclamation will be issued on the subject by the Governor. The organization of the Guard has already commenced, and only the official orders of the commander-in-chief will be issued from time to time as necessity may demand.

Having the requisite authority to call upon the citizens of the State for military support in the discharge of his duties, Governor CURTIN is now acting with the most commendable promptitude, and is determined to be prepared to meet any future invasion of the State. The patriotism of our people demand of them prompt and immediate assistance of the Governor. If the troops are not forthcoming, there will positively be a draft.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1864. NO. 297.

## FROM CHICAGO.

National Democratic Convention

ALL THE DELEGATES PRESENT.

A BIG CROWD OF OUTSIDERS.

Canvass for Presidential Nomination.

GEN. McCLELLAN AHEAD.

New York Delegation Holds Balance of Power.

THE PLATFORM.

CONVENTION OF OUTSIDERS.

M'CLELLAN RECOMMENDED.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 27.—The crowd attracted to the National Democratic Convention is already great, and will be swelled to immense proportions if one-half of the numbers reported to be on their way here come on.

Although the hotel accommodations of this city are extensive, it has been found necessary to resort to the principal residences here for the accommodation of the numberless parties arriving.

As late as last night, numbers of persons were turned away from private houses and the hotels, because there was no place in which to put them.

The outside delegations have made arrangements to camp out.

All the regular delegates to the Democratic Convention are now in, and the canvass on the Presidential candidate grows lively.

But two names are prominently mentioned, and these are General McClellan and Horatio Seymour.

The latter, however, says that he is not and will not be a candidate. His name is used by a gentleman of prominence of his own and several western States, and by Fernando Wood, who is reported to say that Governor Seymour will be more acceptable to those he represents than Gen. McClellan.

This, nevertheless, is denied by delegates from both the Eastern and Western States.

General McClellan appears to have a large majority of the delegates in the West as well as in the East.

The friends of General McClellan expect his nomination as early as the first or second formal ballot.

The Ohio delegation is reported to be about equally divided in its choice.

The disagreement between the contesting Kentucky delegation has not been settled, and will probably go to the Convention for a decision.

The New York delegation held their first meeting for consultation this afternoon. General M'Clellan undoubtedly has a reliable majority among them.

The Constitutional Union men are now organizing their own convention.

The object of this convention seems to be to recommend, rather than to nominate, General M'Clellan to the Democratic Convention.

New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, with two or three of the New England States, are counted certain for McClellan. Some of these States, however, do not vote as a unit.

### Second Dispatch.

CHICAGO, August 27.

The Mass Convention of the Conservative National Union men was held this afternoon, Bryan Hall being well filled. Hon. Amos Kendall was elected President, and a list of Vice Presidents was adopted, among whom were prominent politicians from all the States North and South with the exception of three or four. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the policy of the administration as calculated to commit both sections of the country to interminable warfare; proclaims the determination to maintain the Union and the Constitution, and declares that the only way of arresting the trouble is in the unrestrained exercise of the elective franchise and displacement of the present Administration; further, that the declaration of the Southern leader and Lincoln's ultimatum are alike impracticable, and favoring the earliest peace attainable on the basis of the Union, the Constitution and the laws; recommending to the Democratic Convention the nomination of Gen. McClellan and Ex-Governor William B. Campbell, of Tennessee.

Speeches in harmony with these resolutions were made by Guthrie and Combs, of Kentucky; Campbell, of Tennessee; Haskins, of New York, and Hollins, of Missouri. The Convention then adjourned to meet at the mass meeting in the Court House square this evening.

The mass meeting to-night was remarkably large and boisterously enthusiastic. The number present is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000, and is generally admitted to have been the largest gathering ever seen in Chicago, much large larger than the Republican demonstration here four years ago. It was found impossible to organize the meeting two in the park and one on Clark street, and for an hour or more so dense was the crowd on Clark and Randolph streets, about the Sherman House, that it was impossible to make a passage through. The Court House was gaily decorated with McClellan flags, Chinese lanterns, &c. At the close, several large pieces of fireworks, after the pattern of those displayed at the New York Union Square meeting, were set off.

Among the speakers were Coombs, of Kentucky, Perrin, of New York, Davies, of Ohio, ex-Governor Weller, of California, and Reed, of Kentucky, the remarks of the latter being remarkable for fierce denunciations of the Administration. It was near midnight before the last meeting broke up, and the enthusiasm, apparently all for McClellan, continued to the last.

There are many rumors floating about tonight. Among others that the New York delegation, now in session, is doubtful; that the Ohio delegation will not vote if McClellan is nominated; that the Kentucky will bolt if the Guthrie delegation is recognized; that Lincoln has signified his willingness to withdraw, and that Gen. Sprague is now in this city for that purpose. Although these and similar rumors cannot be traced to any responsible source, they create much talk and excitement about the hotels. The determination of the New York delegation as to their choice of candidate is looked for with great interest, as it is generally believed that their vote will decide the question.

The following is a synopsis of the platform, which is understood to meet with the highest degree of favor:

I. The inviolability of the Constitution.

II. The maintenance of the Union in all its territorial integrity.

III. Peace at the earliest practicable moment; this peace to be sought by offers,

1. Looking for an armistice to their allegience by those now in rebellion;

2. A convention of the states to consider the grievances and complaints of any or all the States, and to settle all disputed questions, either by amendments to the Constitution or otherwise;

3. Pending these negotiations an armistice suspending hostilities.

4. The action of that convention to be ratified and carried into effect in good faith.

IV. A rejection of terms offered to be followed by a vigorous execution of the policy enunciated in the Crittenden resolution, passed by Congress in July 1861.

### Third Dispatch.

CHICAGO, August 28.

The various delegations to the National Democratic Convention are now full, the few vacancies existing yesterday having been filled by the selection of substitutes. No apparent changes have occurred in the views of the different delegations as to the most available candidates, with the exception that McClellan seems to gain strength with the New England delegates. The session of the New York delegation last night was prolonged until after midnight, but although the McClellanites are in the majority, no definite conclusion was arrived at, and it was finally agreed to take the decisive vote at nine o'clock to morrow morning.—Some of the McClellan delegations from the East and Pennsylvania begin to talk sharply of the course pursued by the New York delegation. They claim that McClellan has a large majority of the whole vote of the Convention, and no such vote can be concentrated on any other man, and that if New York would only speak promptly and emphatically for him, his nomination would re made by acclamation.

Governor Seymour continues to hold the position that he is not a candidate. He has led many to declare for McClellan who previously held Seymour as their first choice. There are many outsiders from New York, however, who say that Seymour has no right to deny his friends the privilege of using his name, and these are backed by the ultra peace men, who argue that the Democratic party is a peace party, and that the country needs and demands a statesman. Notwithstanding all this, however, there is still a firm impression that Governor Seymour will be chosen president of the convention, and that he will nominate McClellan; and it is very generally believed that, should this occur, any opposition to him will be too weak to amount to anything.

There is some talk that in the event of McClellan's nomination a bolt will occur, another convention be called, and an ultra peace man nominated. The McClellanites disbelieve this, but say that, should such a course be pursued, its only effect will be to strengthen their candidate.

The Conservative Union men have withdrawn the nomination of ex-Governor Campbell, of Tennessee, just previous to the adoption of the resolution.

It is estimated that there are at least 25,000 strangers in this city, who have come to watch the proceedings of the Convention here. The wigwam where the National Democratic Convention will be held, is crowded with visitors. The building erected for this special object is capable of accommodating 10,000 persons, is well lighted and ventilated, and neatly decorated, and is beautifully situated on the shore of the Lake Michigan. The delegates to the Convention will occupy a platform in the centre, which is capable of seating several hundred

## A GREAT VICTORY.

Important from General Grant.

Terrible Fighting on Thursday.

Hancock Attacked by the Rebels in Tremendous Force.

Desperate Attempt to Retake the Weldon Railroad.

The Enemy Again Repulsed with Fearful Slaughter.

All Their Dead and Wounded Left on the Field.

A Blow the Enemy Cannot Stand.

Official Accounts from Generals Hancock and Meade.

Our Forces still Holding the Weldon Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

Information received from reliable sources regarding the attack on Hancock's Corps on Thursday reasonably lead one to the following conclusions: First. That the enemy was successful after repeated and impetuous assaults in compelling the abandonment by our forces of the railroad below Ream's Station. Second. That although attacking in vastly superior numbers, he received a bloody repulse in three successive instances. Third. That his loss in killed and wounded must have exceeded ours by twice the number, and that finally, by an overwhelming force, he succeeded in forcing us back from our intrenchments on the other side of the railroad, below the station, a position which we had already decided to abandon.

Be it as it may, the affair cannot be looked upon as a disaster. We had fully accomplished the special object in view, namely, the destruction of the track three miles below the station; and although our withdrawal from our intrenchments was somewhat hastened by the attack of the enemy, it is but natural to conclude, from trustworthy statements, that the severity of the blow inflicted upon us by the enemy did not begin to compensate him for the possession of a few miles of railroad embankments.

It appears that Hancock's line below Ream's Station formed two sides of a triangle, with the apex a little beyond the railroad, and pointing westward. Of this line General Miles, temporarily commanding the First, formed the right, and Gibbons the left. The First Division had been withdrawn from the extreme left on Wednesday night, and on Thursday the Second Division, General Gibbons, was sent to reoccupy the position held by General Miles on Wednesday. While Gibbons was moving toward the left, he was suddenly attacked by a strong rebel force, supposed to be under the command of Anderson. At the same time the division of General Miles was furiously assaulted on the right, and a portion of the First Brigade of Gibbons' division was hurried to his support.

So impetuous was the assault, however, and so overwhelming the number of the assailants that Miles was forced to fall back in considerable confusion. Rallying his broken lines with a gallantry never before surpassed, General Miles in turn assaulted the victorious enemy, and after several determined and desperate assaults regained a position of his original line.

Simultaneously with the desperate assault on our right, the enemy advanced on our left, where Gibbon had succeeded in connecting with Miles, forming a strong line. The enemy moved with fixed bayonets, hardly a shot being fired. As they advanced they received a murderous fire from both artillery and musketry, but, notwithstanding their fearful loss of life, their massed columns moved forward over the bodies of the slain, breaking a portion of our right centre, and engaging our men in the works in a hand to hand conflict.

The struggle was a short but sharp one. Overpowered by numbers we fell back across the railroad. Leaving the enemy in possession of our entrenchments, and forming our lines in the woods behind the railroad we again advanced upon the enemy who had already occupied the railroad, and pouring in upon his flank and rear a well directed fire compelled him to retire behind the works which we had but a short time before evacuated.

Our troops were quietly withdrawn at dark without molestation. Our loss will probably exceed two thousand. That of the enemy at least double that number. Eight guns were captured by the enemy. In attempting to withdraw Clark's battery, stationed on our left, most of the artillerymen and horses were shot. The 2nd 4th N. Y., artillery gallantly rallied around the guns and turned them upon the advancing masses of the enemy but were unable to save them, losing in the attempt seventeen officers and a large number of the men.

Among our casualties are Captain Hawley of Colonel Smith's staff, killed; Captain Dennison, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, leg amputated; and Captain E. Brownson, Commissary of Muster, Hancock's staff, wounded through the stomach, since died; Lieut. T. A. Walker, A. A. G., on the staff of Hancock, and Lieut. D. E. Syckles, o the 7th Michigan, are missing, and supposed to be captured; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the 7th, was captured and robbed, but afterwards made his escape.

Beyond forcing us from a position which had become unimportant to us, the enemy accomplished nothing by their success. They have not rendered our position on the Weldon Railroad untenable, and assurances are not want ing to convince us that the line assumed by Warren will be held against any effort of the enemy to compel its abandonment.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

Letters yesterday morning from before Petersburg say heavy firing was heard for three hours on Friday afternoon, on our extreme left, that is, toward the scene of Thursday's battle. The purpose and result of the firing not known.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1864, }
10:20 o'clock, a. m. }

*Major-General John A. Dix:*

On Thursday, the 25th, General Hancock, who was south of Ream's Station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy at every assault.

At half-past 5 p. m., a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.

The details are given in the following brief official reports of General Grant, General Meade and General Hancock, last received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, August 26.

*To General Humphreys:*

The attack about 5:30 P. M. was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilcox on my centre and Heath on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position, opened a heavy cannonade, and then assaulted Miles's force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. A portion of General Gibbon's troops were hurried over to restore the line, and the enemy only gained a foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left and drove Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much wearied by long marches, and General Gibbons was slightly wounded in the attempt to rally them. After some damage before our forces could be consolidated. The rebels made a charge with some guns, it is said by the aid of their sharpshooters concealed in the woods, who shot down horses and men and then made a rush upon the guns dragging them within their skirmish lines, but it is doubtful if they got any off the field. These attacks were organized consist of only four guns to the battery, and consequently if the rebels had succeeded in carrying off all the four batteries they are reported to have lost at one time, it would have been but sixteen guns.

Gen. Barlow's division, of the Second corps, is said to have lost considerably in prisoners at the time Gen. Hill made his first onset.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says the portion of the line of the Weldon Railroad recaptured by the rebels in Thursday's engagement extends from Ream's Station about three miles nothward. The road had, however, been previously entirely destroyed, and cannot be of any use to the enemy while we continue to hold the portion on the north, and between that and Petersburg. The latter portion is securely in our possession. Yesterday was quiet along the entire front at the last accounts, with the exception of occasional picket firing. Both parties were engaged in burying their dead and caring for their wounded.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

## MUTINY AMONG CAVALRYMEN.

## REBEL ATTACK ON PINE BLUFF

ST. LOUIS, August 28.

The bakery of Thomas Miller, in the western part of the city, and five dwellings adjoining, were burned yesterday. Loss $25,000; insured for $12,000.

A report prevailed last night that the rebel Gen. Shelby, with 6,000 men, was about seventy miles below Hoboken, on the Mountain Ridge road, but the military authorities have not been able to verify it.

The Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 16th, has an account of the mutiny of a part of the Illinois cavalry on the steamer Olive Branch, which was only quelled by the prompt action of the commander of the gunboat Benton. Six of the ringleaders were placed in irons on the steamer and the remainder were disarmed and sent up the river under a strong guard. The cause of the mutiny is not stated.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, held at Cairo yesterday, unanimously nominated W. J. Allen for re-election. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the course of the Chicago nominees. Mr. Allen made a speech in favor of peace and union, as against war and abolition. Emerson Etheridge also spoke.

Reports from Pine Bluff, Ark., says Shelby and Marmaduke made an attack on Pine Bluff, and that reinforcements were sent to the latter place from Little Rock, but nothing definite was known.

## AN ABSURD STORY.

## The Rumored Withdrawal of President Lincoln.

## Minister Adams for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, August 28.

The *Herald's* Chicago special states that Senator Sprague arrived on Friday night with an official document or agreement from President Lincoln, of his withdrawal as a candidate for re-election. It is understood that Sprague and others have gone to Joliet, Illinois to agree upon a candidate to present to a new Republican Convention, and that Minister Adams, now in England will be the man. The meeting of the peace party last Saturday was a fizzle.

## Important Order of Gen. Heintzelman.

## Sale of Arms and Ammunition Prohibited.

CINCINNATI, August 28.

Major General Heintzelman issued an order to-day, prohibiting express, railroad, or other forwarding companies from forwarding or delivering any fire arms, powder or ammunition of any kind within the limits of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan for the next sixty days, without permit from headquarters. Also prohibiting dealers in these articles from selling the same within this time. Military commanders and provost marshals within the Northern Department are required to see this order executed and to seize all such articles as may be clandestinely sold.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

New National Banks Organized.

Feeling in the Army About the War.

Paymasters in the Army.

NO POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT

The Drawing will Commence About September 10th.

250,000 Men Required to be Drafted.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

**National Banks Organized.**

The following national banks were organized last week: Granite, of Augusta, Me., capital one hundred thousand dollars; Derry, of Derry, N. H., capital sixty thousand dollars: First, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, capital fifty thousand dollars; First, Smithfield, Ohio, capital sixty-three thousand dollars; First, South Norwalk, Conn., capital one hundred thousand dollars; Monson, of Monson, Mass., capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; First, Westfield, N. Y., capital one hundred thousand dollars; and Market, Boston, Mass., capital four hundred thousand dollars. The whole number is now five hundred and fifty-five.

The following were designated during the week as depositories of public moneys: Charter Oak, of Hartford; First, of Poughkeepsie; and First, of Mansfield, Ohio.

**The War Feeling in the Army.**

Governor Stone is here arranging the quotas of Iowa under the coming draft. He has just returned from an extended trip in the Southwestern Army, and reports a prevalent feeling that the immediate presence of two hundred thousand good men at once in our armies, would probably finish the war by New Years day.

**Paymasters in the Army.**

There are now four hundred and fifty-seven paymasters in the army, and one hundred and fifty more have resigned, died, been killed or dismissed since the war begun.

**Important About the Draft.**

There will be no postponement of the draft. It will not begin in many sub districts, even if any on the sixth of September. The enrollment lists are to remain open for correction till Thursday of this week, when they will be closed and forwarded to Washington on the same day. Mustering officers for the army and recruiting officers for the navy will make up their returns of the number of men put in service during the month of August, and forward to Washington and to the Assistant Provost Marshal Generals of their respective States.

On the basis of these corrected enrollment lists and monthly reports, the designation of quotas will be made out as soon as possible, and the business of some sub-districts may be so closed that orders for a draft may be issued for the sixth, though the tenth is about as early a day as can be fixed, except in a very few districts. The agents recruiting in disloyal States will of course be allowed to work till the 5th.—Some days must necessarily elapse before their returns can be received, and in districts which have employed these agents, the day for the drawing may be required before the 15th or 20th of the month. It is intended, however, to fix the day in each district as early as possible, and it is intended and expected that the draft will be entirely over throughout the country before the end of the month.

As double the numbers of men required are to be drawn, and as extra exertion has been used to correct and complete the enrollment lists it is believed there will be now as heretofore need to be supplemental drafts. It is impossible to say what number of men will be required by draft. As we have before said, one hundred and twenty-five thousand will more than cover, it is believed the aggregate of volunteers representative recruits and substitutes from rebellious States mustered into the service to the end of this month. Some officers are remarkably negligent in reporting, however, and the number of men to be credited from this source, and from the energetic work throughout the country during the last five days of the 5th, may be greater than previous returns, would warrant us in estimating. Considerable deductions have also been made, or will be made, for excesses on previous calls in several States, as well as for the Naval enlistments in some sections during the past three years. Yet after all these deductions for excesses, old navalenlistments, volunteers, substitutes, negro recruits, &c., are made, at least two hundred and fifty thousand men will need to be drafted to fill the call. There remains some thousands of men to be furnished under previous calls, but the draft for them will be an entirely distinct affair.

## From Cairo and Below.

Rebel Occupation of Brownsville, Texas.

Important Order of Gen. Washburne.

Permits to Ship Cotton North

Our Loss in the Memphis Raid.

CAIRO, August 28.

The steamers Continental and Leviathan, from New Orleans on the 20th, have arrived. Colonel DWight, the Commissioner of Exchange, corrects the statement published in the New Orleans papers concerning this exchange of prisoners at Fort Tyler, Texas. He says no rights have been waived temporarily or permanently. The exchanges are man for man, leaving all matters in dispute where they stood before. The next steamer for New York, the Funge Shung, would leave on the 21st.

Information from Rio Grand, says that the rebel General Ford occupied Brownsville, two days after our forces evacuated it, and proceeded to rout out the property of Unionists, but the Mayor of the city continued in the exercise of his functions. Ford has only a small force, and evidently prepared to make a rapid retreat if necessary.

Cotton rates are active and advanced. The latest quotation was $1 45@1 50 for ordinary; $1 55@1 56 for good do.; $1 58@1 62 for low middling, $1 58@1 67½ for middling; $1 65 offered and refused for low middling. Improvement is attributed mainly to the ravages of the worm. The picking season is fairly opened. A few bales of new crop had arrived. Sales of the week 1,000 bales; receipts 1,800; exported 1,200; stock on hand not cleared, 6527. Receipts of tobacco same time, 122 hhds; cleared, 220. Provisions and Produce very dull; demand confined to local trade. Good superfine flour $11 50; extra $12 00.

Gen. Washburn has issued an order permitting cotton now at Memphis to be shipped North, and an order establishing supply stores in the district of West Tennessee, stating the amount of supplies which may be imported. It is understood that Sprague and others have gone to Joliet, Illinois to agree upon a candidate to present to a new Republican Convention, and that Minister Adams, now in England will be the man. The meeting of the peace party last Saturday was a fizzle.

## From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, August 28.

The steamer Thomas Scott from New Orleans on the 20th, arrived this morning. She reports off Charleston on the 26th, she heard heavy firing. The steamer Yazoo arrived at New Orleans on the 9th. Among the passengers by the Thomas Scott is Captain Charles Buckley, Telegraph Superintendent of the Department of the Gulf. Captain Buckley reported that when the steamer Thomas Scott was passing Mobile bay, our land forces had planted mortars within 300 yards of Fort Morgan.

## FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Important Move on the Macon Road.

Our Forces in the Rear of Hood.

A Probable Attack on Macon.

Gen. Schofield's Corps on the March.

LOUISVILLE, August 27.

An officer from the front says that Sherman was moving the bulk of his army to a position on the Macon and Georgia Railroad in the rear of Hood's forces. Heavy skirmishing was going on.

A gentleman direct from Atlanta states that General Sherman has made a movement looking to the capture of Macon, Georgia. On the 16th instant the 23d corps, General Schofield, was ordered to march, taking fifteen days' rations. The precise destination was not announced in camp, but it was generally understood that they were to march upon Macon. We shall hear of lively times in that quarter soon.

Special correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CONFRONTING ATLANTA, August 21.

The Army of the Tennessee is gradually creeping up nearer and nearer to the enemy's position, and by planting artillery upon ridges thus gained, keeps the rebels very quiet. At night, however, emboldened by the darkness, the rebels open their artillery and make occasional sallies upon the pickets, whom they nexer find off their guard. Every picket assault is quickly repulsed, with double the loss that is inflicted upon our men. In an assault of this kind, provoked by our artillery, that on Friday favored the rebels with a terrific cannonading, Gen. Dodge, commanding the 17th Corps, received a severe, but not dangerous wound, in the head, from a musket ball. Later in the evening, Gen. Lightburn, of Virginia, received a similar wound, from which he will be compelled to abandon the field for a short period.

I am pleased to inform you that Davis' corps (14th) has reached and covered the Atlanta and West Point Railway, below East Point thereby cutting off the large supplies of subsistence the enemy has drawn from Alabama and Southern Georgia. He is threatening the Macon Road, confronting a strong rebel line. In reaching the railway, Davis met but little opposition, as the point he struck was some miles south of the enemy's left.

While Hood was chuckling over the supposed destruction of Stoneman's cavalry, the demoralization of the balance of the command, and the speedy return of Wheeler, with the active cavalry in our rear, Kilpatrick was once more in the saddle at the head of his dashing troopers not to drive back Wheeler, for our troops in the rear had thrashed him, but to once more carry terror to nervous rebel citizens, and destruction to the railroads and public property. Striking out boldly, he reached the Atlanta and West Point Railroad some miles below Atlanta, and, after demolishing the track and reconnoitering the rebel lines, had his headquarters on Wednesday, having accomplished all that was desired. Resting but one night, early dawn found the gallant Kilpatrick in the saddle and moving in other raid. He crossed the Atlanta and West Point Railway about twenty miles south of Atlanta, and marched in a southeasterly direction to Jonesboro, a station about twenty miles southeast of Atlanta, on the Macon road. During Friday he encountered the rebel cavalry, under Ross, and was last seen across (Friday afternoon) driving the enemy handsomely before him, with every prospect of striking the main rebel railway in an hour. Whether he succeeded or not we are in doubt; but on Friday night a fire was seen by our troops in the direction of Jonesboro, of such magnitude that the whole heavens were lighted up. The general impression is that Kilpatrick has struck the road at or near Jonesboro, and that the flames that lighted up the forests for so many miles were the conflagration of depots, stores, government houses, track, &c. A few days, however, will disclose the results, which all hope may be of the most brilliant kind. That Hood must have found out that our cavalry is still alive, and on the *qui vive*. For two or three days there has been a great commotion in the rebel camps—citizens hurrying forward to the works to relieve those in the trenches, who, when withdrawn, were in turn marched off and shipped. Everybody is hurrying to Lovejoy's Station, Patrick, but, it is believed, too late to seriously trouble him. The only fears that are felt are as to how he is to return; but to a veteran like Kilpatrick, who has proved himself to be, a detour around Atlanta, the infliction of more injury to the Augusta Railroad, and the opening of communication with our lines, is not an impossibility. Whether he is successful or not, this raid will be calculated to remind Hood that his cavalry had better be employed in guarding his own "cracker lines" than in thrashing ours.

Another raiding party has been in the saddle some days, but their destination at present, it would not be prudent for me to say. All I can say is, wait; nobody knows unless it is the genius that are constantly hovering around William Tecumseh, and directing all his movements.

## FROM MOBILE.

Admiral Farragut's Reconnoisance.

The Obstructions Near the City.

The Bombardment of Fort Morgan.

**Admiral Farragut to his Men.**

YAZOO, Miss., August 24, 1864.

A communication dated "Blockading Squadron, Mobile Bay, August 16th," says: "The naval reconnoissance towards Mobile on the 15th found formidable but not insurmountable obstructions. Besides the batteries, rams and sunken vessels, there is a very strong casemated fort, mounting ten guns. In all the spaces between the batteries and vessels, and on both shores, piles are driven, the tops of which are sawed off just below the surface of the water, and have heavy iron bolts in them, sharpened at the upper end so as to tear off the bottom of the boats passing over them. Men were seen erecting the working parties near Navy Cove. The wharves are crowded with steamboats, among them four English built crafts, probably blockade runners. The streets of the city are deserted. The rebels are completely cut off rearwards. The general health of the army and navy is good. The fleet is still pounding at Fort Morgan with considerable effect. No casualties on our side.

WASHINGTON, August 27.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Admiral Farragut, dated Mobile Bay, August 12th, giving a detailed report of his entrance into Mobile Bay on the 5th inst.

He says, notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly on the Hartford, and the terrible disaster to the Tecumseh, the result of the fight was a glorious victory, and he has reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under his command, for it has never failed to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained.

Regular disciplined and daring men to any amount of endurance; but there is a natural fear of hidden dangers, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedo, which requires more discipline to overcome.

He says it was only at the urgent request of the captains and the commanding officers that he yielded to having the Brooklyn lead the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns, and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because, in their judgment, the flagship ought not to be too much exposed.

This he believes to be an error, for, apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flag-ship, and, as appeared in the sequel, such attempt was very persistently made but Providence did not permit it to be successful. In the course of his narrative he remarks:

"As I had an elevated position in the main rigging, near the top, I was able to overlook not only the deck of the Hartford, but that of the vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although no doubt their hearts sickened as mine did when their shipmates were struck down beside them, yet there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades asides and spring again to their deadly work."

## From New York to St. Louis.

Opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

**The Indian Troubles on the Border.**

ST. LOUIS, August 27.

The first train over the Atlantic Great Western Railway, the new broad guage route between New York and St. Louis, containing the officers of the road and invited guests, arrived this morning, forty-four hours from New York. The road will be opened to the public about the 12th of October.

Advices from the West say 7 men of the 7th Iowa cavalry, en route from Salina to Ft. Ellsworth, with dispatches, were attacked by upwards of 200 Indians, and 4 of them killed. A large body of Indians reported between Smoky Hill and Salina. All the rivers and all the valleys of Western Kansas are swarming with them. About five settlers' families are encamped 30 miles Northwest of Ft. Kielly—The savages are said to have captured over 3000 horses and mules, besides cattle, in the past six weeks. A population of various tribes are banded together for the war, and number about 18,000, 4,000 of whom are warriors.

## FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

No Change in the Position of the Armies.

THF REBELS LARGELY REINFORCED

Longstreet's Corps at Winchester.

ANOTHER INVASION THREATENED.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

A letter received here to-day from the upper Potomac says the rebels in cavalry force, were last seen at Cherry Run eleven miles west of Hagerstown on Friday. The mail stage arrived at the later place from Hancock, a distance of about twenty-four miles, on the night of that day. The shelling of Williamsport by the enemy from the opposite side of the river on Friday did no injury to individuals, but three houses where somewhat damaged.

NEW YORK, August 28.

A Hagerstown dispatch to the *Herald*, dated 26th, states that the enemy endeavored to cross the river at Williamsport and other places, but were prevented by our forces. A dispatch from cavalry headquarters, dated Saturday night, states that no rebels had crossed the river, and all was quiet. A Harper's Ferry dispatch to the *Herald* dated 27th, states that a careful reconnoissance that morning developed the fact that the rebels had withdrawn from the front. During the night our cavalry pushed on and occupied Charlestown without meeting the enemy. The opinion prevails that Grant's recent movement necessitated the recalling of Early to Richmond, while some conjecture he intends crossing into Maryland at Shepherdstown or Williamsport.

NEW YORK, August 27.

The *Herald* correspondent with Averill's Cavalry, of the 26th, confirms the reported safe arrival of General Custer within our lines. He also says: Last night the enemy shelled a small force that General Averill had on the north side of the Potomac, opposite the Shepardstown Ford. This morning a portion of General Averill's command engaged the enemy at Williamsport. The rebels shelled the town. The *Herald's* Hilltown correspondent, of the 25th, says: No change in the relative position of the two armies. Sheridan in closely watching the movements of the enemy, making hourly reconnoissances, and meeting with frequent skirmishing, which may lead any time to a general engagement. Confidence is felt in Sheridan's ability to manage the rebels. A Harrisburg dispatch of Wheeler's advices at headquarters here indicate that before long, perhaps before many hours, some grand and stirring news may be expected from the line of the Potomac. It seems to be settled beyond a doubt that the rebel army now in the Shenandoah Valley consists of a force of at least sixty thousand men, and so the dubious question of reinforcements has been settled in the affirmative.

Every confidence is felt in Gen. Sheridan. It is not feared but that he will be able to hold his present position, which is a very advantageous one, against all the supposed forces of the enemy. Indeed, the rebels would be well pleased, and in the event of the rebels taking up the gauntlet, it is believed they will meet with a most disastrous defeat, unless the enemy's forces have been greatly augmented, and we are overwhelmed with superior numbers.

It seems to be settled in military circles here that a grand invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania is contemplated, and that if Early succeeds in flanking Sheridan he will march North, to do what the enemy has never dared to attempt before, establish his headquarters for the winter north of Mason and Dixon. Even now we have rumors of a heavy battle at Shephardstown. The contest, it is certain, will be waged for the control of the line of the Potomac. A heavy rebel force was at Hancock this morning, and another at Shepardstown.

I have this moment learned that Averills reserve of Winchester, who arrived in town, today, almost direct from Winchester. He asserts that Longstreet's Corps was at Winchester yesterday, and the rebels boasted of large reinforcements and a gross army sufficient to hold the Shenandoah Valley and seriously threaten the North. He says that much harm prevails among the citizens along our borders.

## New Pirate "Electric Spark

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Purviance's New Photograph Establishment**, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

**Purviance's Photograph Rooms**, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

**The Daily Commercial.**

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

**ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.**

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

**JAMES K. MOORHEAD.**

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

**THOMAS WILLIAMS.**

**Union County Nominations.**

*State Senate*—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
*Representatives*—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
*Prothonotary*—JACOB H. WALTER.
*County Commissioner*—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
*Coroner*—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
*Director of Poor*—R. H. DAVIS.

### A Great Victory by Grant.

LEE has done the only thing that was left for him to do, and failed. GRANT having occupied a position south of Petersburg which completely cut off one of the two roads leading from Richmond, and placed the other in striking distance, LEE was compelled to come out and fight him, his only hope being that he might drive GRANT back and repossess the Southern outlets from Richmond. The details of that desperate and unsuccessful attempt will be found in our columns to-day. Not in the whole course of the war has there been a battle fought when the rebels had so much at stake as on Thursday; and the fact that after repeated assaults LEE's army fell back, leaving his dead and wounded in our possession, proves conclusively the character of the contest and the result. Both sides lost heavily, but Gen. GRANT expresses the opinion that the enemy received a blow which he "cannot stand." He very seldom ventures an opinion, and never has he given utterance to one more gratifying to the country than this.

But the greatest loss to the rebels is the Weldon Railroad, in connection with the fact that our forces are already menacing the Danville road. It was only a few days since that a Richmond paper admitted that when GRANT held one road and threatened the other, the rebel capital would really be besieged.

The present situation could not be better described. By a masterly stroke, and a persistency truly sublime, the Lieutenant General has finally laid close siege to Richmond, and brought near the moment when he will redeem his promise to the country to capture the rebel capital.

This is the moment to strengthen the armies. Gen. HANCOCK in his report, avers that could he have had fresh troops, the triumph would have been even greater than it was. Think of it,—opportunities for giving the killing blow are wasted from the want of a few more men! Peace is really not far off; but it is for the army to achieve it. Our soldiers are the true negotiators. This great victory now proves how capable they are for the task.

### A New Stroke of Policy.

When the head of the rebellion told Col. JACQUES that the South was not fighting for slavery but independence, he intended to convey a message to foreign ears. The knowledge of the fact that the South did rebel more firmly to establish slavery, has had the effect from the outset to cause the governments of the christianized world to deny the Confederacy recognition. Napoleon could hob-nob with the rebel agents, and wish success to the cause of the South; the British aristocracy could openly sympathize with the rebellion, and the British ship-yards turn out pirate vessels to prey on the commerce of the North, but neither Napoleon nor the Ministry dare recognize the slaveholders' rebellion. In Germany the feeling of detestation is even stronger, and no respectable petty prince even has been found who will receive into fellowship the slave Confederacy. This opposition to slavery, DAVIS found to be an unmoveable obstacle. There could be no hope of foreign intervention or recognition so long as the belief remained that Southern independence would be but the perpetuation of slavery. To remove this belief, DAVIS has set about systematically. SLIDELL, MASON and the other agents abroad were sometime ago instructed on the subject, in the hope that their personal representations would be sufficient. Certain lecturers on the Southern cause openly declared that the South was willing to forego slavery and that she was unjustly accused of trying to perpetrate the institution. But this was not enough. If the South did not want slavery, why did she not proclaim freedom to her slaves? This would be proof, but it was not forthcoming. Failing to convince by the mouths of his agents, we next hear DAVIS himself asserting the South's indifference to slavery, her wish being simply "independence."

The war has no doubt demonstrated, even to many Southern minds, the immense superiority of skilled white labor over the slave system. She has developed her capacity to manufacture for herself and taught even the most stubborn the difference between free labor with development and slave labor and the detereoration incident to the system. But as yet she has shown no disposition to relax her hold on the slave. The words of DAVIS are but a trick, or he would show that they had a practical meaning by taking steps towards emancipation. He means nothing of the kind. The Union once divided he will take his chance for saving slavery, no matter what promises he has made.

We may expect in future to see this string pulled abroad. It is not impossible that NAPOLEON may seem to believe DAVIS; it may be that England, to gratify her wish to see this country broken up, may affect the same thing, but the man does not live, who, if he knows anything, is not convinced that these professions of DAVIS are false and that although he would not hesitate to make a thousand promises if he thought thereby he could help the rebellion, he would not keep one of them.

England and France only desire a protest—something to satisfy the masses of both countries, who intensely hate slavery. The Emperor and the British Ministry understand DAVIS perfectly. They know how much his word is worth. They know that the South would not be bound by it. The institution of slavery is so interwoven with the social, political, and industrial system of the South that the Southern people will not, cannot, give it up of their own will. It is only where they could not protect their slaves that the institution has suffered. It is not in the nature of things that the world is to witness a revolution such as this would be. Nevertheless, if DAVIS can say or do that which will serve to quiet the slavery-hating population of England and France, he will remove an insuperable barrier to recognition and intervention.

### What is Said in Richmond About Peace.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 22d, has some remarks on "the cry for peace," which we conclude must be particularly edifying to those in the North who are talking about peace arangements with the rebels, and more especially the Chicago Convention, which a good many people have come to suppose is going to open the way to a permanent peace. The *Examiner* opens by saying:

We regard the cry which some of the press of the Confederacy is raising for peace as fraught with mischief:

It declares that compromise is "not possible," and then proceeds to lay down the rule which will govern the Confederate authorities in connection with the question of peace. And here we commend to the weak-back peaceites at the North the spirit of the South as worthy of imitation. Though driven to the wall, we find the Richmond press unyielding in the determination to conquer independence, not only for so much territory as the Southern armies now hold, but for all within the original boundaries of the rebellion. Cannot we summon and maintain at least equal determination in support of the Federal authority and the entire Union? Let the following shame into silence the lilly-faced peace men who confuse the air with their clamor:

The Government of the Confederate States has no right to give up one foot of territory belonging to, or claimed by any one of the sovereignities whose agent it is. The Yankee Government will not agree, at this time, to make peace without a huge slice from these territories; perhaps, in some instances, without the surrender of whole States. In Virginia, it would insist upon claiming what they call New Virginia, in addition to Old Point and Norfolk. In Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Maryland they would claim the whole State. Elsewhere their claims would be based strictly upon the principle of *ut possidetis*, NOW, the Government of the Confederate States cannot make any such treaty as this. It cannot cede any territory belonging to any of these States, each one of which is a nation, a sovereignty, as distinct as Great Britain or France. It can make peace on no other terms, so far as we can see, than those upon which it has more than once pledged itself—absolute independence, and the complete withdrawal of all the states. When, therefore, we hear people talking about the astuteness of the Yankees, and the danger there is of their overreaching us, we do not understand what they mean.

Who is for peace on these terms? Who is in favor of yielding up every foot our armies have gained, the soil in which our heroes are buried, the battle-fields so bravely won—whole States, pressed now by the foot of not a single rebel soldier? Who will imagine peace by agreement is possible when such pretensions are set up? If what we have already quoted does not shame those who are talking of peace with the rebels on any other terms than GRANT and SHERMAN are continually offering them, let them read the following:

It is humiliating, we had almost said degrading in us to be crying for peace. We are the party wronged; we are the party assailed; we are justly acting still, as we always acted, on the defensive. The highest authority known to the laws of our country has repeatedly declared that we are ready to make peace as soon as the enemy will allow. He has no power to make war upon us. What more can we do or say than by out placing ourselves in the attitude of supplicants to a power which has more than once spurned with scorn, even suppliants not in the least connected with peace. Lincoln is the man, and the only man, who is authorized by the Constitution of the United States to appoint commissioners to treat of peace. Any proposition from this side, to be of any use, must be made to him. And who is prepared to place our country at his footstool, or who does not see that by doing so, we leave it in his power to prescribe the terms? As he himself is the aggressor, by his course we acknowledge him as conqueror. Are we prepared to make the acknowledgment? Certainly we are not. No party in the Confederacy is ready for that. Then the only thing we can do is to keep on beating his armies until events, whether occurring here or without his own territories, force him to make the proposition. Then we can meet him with the only answer it is possible for us to give, withdraw your fleets and armies, read us the basis of independence and integrity of boundaries, and we are ready to send commissioners to settle all matters of minor consideration.

We wish this might be read to the Chicago Convention, and to every man in the land who has ever thought that peace could be obtained short of fighting the war through. If anything was ever clear to the comprehension of even the most ordinary intellect, it is that the pretense that the war may be ended now by an honorable peace with the South, is without the shadow of truth to sustain it. Whoever pretends that such a peace is now possible, must either know that the rebels—from President DAVIS down—do not mean what they say when they continually assert their only terms to be independence or extermination, or wilfully persists in uttering what has no foundation in truth.

### The Shenandoah Valley Campaign.

The campaign in the Shenandoah Valley has confused a good many people, who supposed that Sheridan's mission was to seek a fight with the rebels. We ventured the opinion early that Sheridan's policy was to pursue the rebels so as to compel reinforcements to be sent to him, but to fall back if by so doing he could entice the rebels after him. This view of the case has since been confirmed. A correspondent writing from Sheridan's lines, says:

The deductions I draw of the principal lines of conduct laid down for Gen. Sheridan, are simply these: His recent advance up the Shenandoah Valley was undertaken for the purpose of capturing the rebel trains and destroying the supplies stored throughout that fertile region, was, there can be no doubt, to so far threaten the safety of Early's rear, when in the valley, as to cause reinforcements to be absolutely necessary. At all events, this was the result of our operations, and Gen. Sheridan has succeeded in materially weakening distance in that portion of Lee's army at Richmond. Here they are now, and without any adequate supplies, for I learned from Union ladies in Winchester, while our army was in that place that the rebels had very little plunder with them, and scarcely anything with which to sustain life, being in total contrast to the raids of 1863, and our cavalry having exceeded the very letter of their orders of Gen. Sheridan to burn all grain stacks and hay ricks found during their retrograde move, there can be no means or subsistence at hand.

The New York *Times* editorially remarks: Everything, in short—including the report that our army has thrown up a strong line of intrenchments—points with more or less directness to the conclusion that the Lieutenant-General ordered and directed the whole movement which brought the reinforced army of Early as far from Richmond as possible, while the operations which have given us permanent possession of the Weldon Railroad were conducted to a successful conclusion.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* speculates upon the rebel policy in the valley as follows:

Having lost the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, as they had anticipated doing from the moment of the final movement upon Petersburg, the rebels have sought to supply the loss of that great main artery by repairing and using the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Accordingly, the rebel papers take pains to inform us that the latter road is repaired and in running order throughout its whole extent. No doubt one object of Early's repeated advances to the Potomac was to compel the rebuilding of this road, to which the damage done by Crook, Averill and Hunter was immense. But this road cannot be successfully used unless the rebels first hold the valley. We therefore find that, instead of occupying their time in harvesting crops, Early's forces have built very strong fortifications at Strasburg to defend the road against our forces. When these works shall have been rendered sufficiently strong to enable a limited force to hold them, the main army of Early will no doubt retreat and rejoin the rebels in Richmond. This valley has never been adequately fortified by the rebels, although they have been so successful there. But the advances of Hunter and Crook to Lynchburg and the destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad awakened them to a sense of danger, and they are fortifying the lower valley as strongly as they had done the southern approaches to Richmond. As they do not hold East Tennessee, this railroad has lost most of the value it possessed for the rebels in the first half of the war, though to Richmond at this time it is an invaluable adjunct.

### The South Will Welcome the Union.

"Extermination or independence!" that is the talk of Southern leaders. Will it be the fact? Are the men of the South braver than the Poles, more indomitable than the French, more stubborn than the Austrians, more tenacious than the Russ? All these have succumbed before overwhelming military force; and what has been will be. Occasional men may prefer death to submission, but communities never. When we scatter the armies of the rebellion, we have paved the way for the restoration of the Union; for, without military force to back him, the proudest planter must submit to an authority he can no longer resist with any show of success. To the overwhelming, then, of the two great armies of the rebellion the energies of the nation should be steadily and unceasingly bent. We can be assured that with their entire defeat our terms of peace will be unanimously received, fairly discussed, and gladly accepted; but while the rebel flag flaunts in defiance over the camps of two great hostile armies, we have small prospect of having the inestimable boon of enduring peace. If we are but true to ourselves our triumph must come. The superior resources of the North will ensure us, under the guidances of leaders who, like the present, know how to avail themselves of them, the utter prostration of the military strength of the rebellion. When that day comes, the masses of the South will welcome the Union which gives them peace all the more gladly for the folly which induced them to tolerate the rebellion that brought on so disastrous a war.

### Commercial Reconstruction.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of August, 15th; is indignant at the Richmond *Sentinel* for intimating that a peace may be made with the North, so far as to admit of a commercial reunion with the United States. The *Mercury* says:

It was the former union in commerce, which finally drove us from the North States. It was this which produced the contentions about protective tariffs, internal improvements and banks. It was because free and unrestricted trade existed among the States that the manufacturers of the North endeavored, by prohibitory duties on foreign importations, to monopolize the markets of the South for their manufactures, and raised up that spirit of intermeddling and assumption which culminated in abolitionism.

It is "union and commerce" which has produced the war now raging between the States. The Yankees want our markets—our trade—our subordination to their commercial greed and enterprise. Give them this, and they have got all they have desolated our country and murdered our people to obtain. Give them this, and our peace and independence is a sham.—We will have a few years of hypocritical deference and forbearance, and then, in the more assured power and a more deadly hate, our doomed posterity must fight over again the great battle of independence and liberty.

The *Sentinel* argues, that as we might, with safety, give the people commercial advantages to other foreign nations, we might grant them also to our Yankee foes. Not so. Commercial privileges to the old European nations may be only carrying out the natural order of things. They may give us the cheapest manufactured commodities in exchange for our agricultural products. But the contrary, as to the infinite merchant and manufacturing edge, the infinite superiority like our Yankee foes, and help us to live in every house. There is but one way to be at peace with this false and bloody race. They must be kept at the utmost distance the laws of nations will allow. But we are strong since depression as the truth became known. It is believed by the rebels that Grant is no unworthy antagonist of their greatest general, Robert E. Lee.

The prices of all articles are enormous ladies' slippers, $100 per pair; dress bonnets $300 each. The necessaries of life are sold at rates proportionately high; coffee, $20 per pound; sugar, $18 per pound; white sugar, from $20 to $25 per pound. A well-furnished table, it will be seen, costs something in Secessia, if bought with Confederate scrip.

### Gen. Grant.—The Confidence of the Army.

An army correspondent writing since the seizure of the Weldon railroad, speaks of Gen. Grant as follows:

It is wonderful to see the celerity with which Gen. Grant moves from point to point of the line. He passes here at all hours of night and day. Surely, if ever human being exerted all his energies in any cause, he is exerting his in the cause of his country. The qualities that are daily developing themselves demonstrate fully that, if there is a man on this American continent calculated to bring this war to a successful issue, Gen. Grant is that man. He goes about his work in a workmanlike style, devoid of that foolish ostentation that characterizes many of the minor generals. I do wish that some of the croakers and copperheads of the North could but follow him in his manner for one week, and they would forever after hold their peace and hang their heads in shame. Gen. Grant has the unshaken confidence of every soldier, from the highest in office to the humblest private. He deserves, as he justly merits, the warmest manifestations of their esteem wherever he goes. Not a single act of his military career is calculated to beclound a single star in the bright diadem that is being Wreathed to crown his brow at the close of this war, when the States in rebellion shall reacknowledge their fealty to the Union, (and they will come, from Maine to the Gulf, forgetting the past,) shall become as united at home as we were, and shall be respected abroad.

MAC.

SECESH IN TROUBLE.—The Huntingdon *Journal and American* gives an amusing account of the tribulations of a female Secesh, on her way from Bedford Springs, who stopped at one of the Huntingdon hotels to wait for the eastward train. While at the hotel she used very treasonable language, and behaved in a manner that indicated her proclivities. The girls employed about the house were incensed at her, and retaliated by treating her to a concert of Union songs, among others, singing in full chorus, "We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree," &c. This caused Secesh to rave, whereupon the girls struck up "Rally Round the Flag." Secesh, in a paroxysm of rage, declared she would rather die than walk under that flag. To test her, the girls procured a large United States flag, locked the door which opposed on the street, and while the train was coming hung the flag over the main entrance, by which Secesh was compelled to make her exit. She soon made her appearance, saw the flag, and passed under it, to the infinite merriment of the girls, who waved it over her head as she departed, accompanying the action with the chorus, "Down with the traitors and up with the stars."

HON. GEORGE S. HILLIARD, a Democrat, who voted against Mr. Lincoln in 1860, intends to vote for him in 1864. He was advertised to speak at a recent McClellan meeting, but did not make his appearance on the stand. His reasons may be inferred from a remark he subsequently made to a friend. After claiming to be still a Democrat, and to differ from the present Administration in certain respects, he added: "As the rebels went out under the present Administration, they shall, by the grace of God, come back under it! I shall vote for Abraham Lincoln!" These words will be echoed by thousands of Democrats who followed Douglas while he lived, and still cling to the imperishable principles of his stern patriotism.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS.—There is a strong probability that by the 1st of September there will be a further advance in the price of the leading daily newspapers of New York city. A concerted arrangement with that end in view is already underweigh, and the probable result will be that six cents, instead of four, will be charged. And don't be surprised if, in the course of a brief period, one or two of the weeklies should suspend operations till "this cruel war is over." So says a New York letter writer.

### The Peace Rumors.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times*, in conclusion says: "You may rest assured that all the reports attributing to the Government any movements looking toward negotiations for peace at present, are utterly without foundation. There has been nobody at Niagara representing the Government, or in any way expressing its opinions, concerned in any negotiations or conversations with the rebel emissaries on the subject of peace. The Government has not entertained or discussed the project of proposing an armistice with the rebels; nor has it any intention of sending Commissioners to Richmond for its purpose. Nothing can be said about terms of peace, or of negotiating with the rebs authorities on that or any other subject. Its sole and undivided purpose is to prosecute the war until the rebellion is quelled. But if any body doubts its willingness to make peace whenever the rebels will lay down their arms and return to the Union, let him produce any proposition from the rebel authorities to that effect, or any evidence that they are desirous of ending the war on those terms, and he will then be in condition to test the purpose and disposition of the Government in that bright direction. I find no difficulty or delay in defining the President's position on that subject.

Another dispatch to the same paper, from Washington, says: "A gentleman has arrived in this city from Georgia, who came by way of Atlanta, with permission of General Sherman, and who represents that State Government. He desires to learn upon what basis the United States Government will receive the State of Georgia for readmission into the Union. This action of the Georgia authorities is had without reference to the balance of the Southern Confederacy."

It appears from Richmond papers that the same rumors realitive to the appointment of Peace Commissioners prevail in the South as here. The Richmond *Sentinel* of Wednesday states that there was considerable excitement in that city on Sunday last, at the Petersburg depot, on the arrival of the train from that place, it having been rumored that Peace Commissioners, appointed by Lincoln, were expected to arrive. A number of citizens gathered at the depot looked upon every well-dressed man carrying a carpet-sack as a Peace Commissioner. The reporter of the *Sentinel* says, judging from the number of curious people who came on the train, there were about twenty-five.

### Matters in Richmond.

From the Boston Transcript, August 25.

A young lady—a fine, spirited resident in Richmond, and a relative of a distinguished individual of this city—has recently succeeded in effecting her escape from the rebel capital, and arrived in Boston a few days since. Before she had previously made many endeavors to leave Richmond without success. Some of her statements are of considerable interest.

In describing the condition of affairs that can hardly escape the most superficial observation, the people fear Gen. Grant. When it is announced that he is moving on thereby the popular mind is in a very anxious state. Since she had previously made many endeavors to leave Richmond without success. Some of her statements are of considerable interest.

In describing the condition of affairs that can hardly escape the most superficial observation, the people fear Gen. Grant. When it is announced that he is moving on thereby the popular mind is in a very anxious state. Since the churches are thronged and the theatres deserted. Public amusements almost cease. This continues until the city is deemed safe from capture for the time, when the old festivities again prevail. Parties, balls, levees and theatres consume the time of the people, and religion—even as it can be found at the South—is deprived of its due share. Since the siege the churches being deserted for frivolous recreations.

As has been stated, the popular appreciation of Gen. Grant's campaign has prevailed with firmness of purpose, and marvelous command of resources. Hence, when the report spread that he was dead, there was a great and general joy manifested throughout the whole city—depression as the truth became known. It is believed by the rebels that Grant is no unworthy antagonist of their greatest general, Robert E. Lee.

The prices of all articles are enormous ladies' slippers, $100 per pair; dress bonnets $300 each. The necessaries of life are sold at rates proportionately high; coffee, $20 per pound; sugar, $18 per pound; white sugar, from $20 to $25 per pound. A well-furnished table, it will be seen, costs something in Secessia, if bought with Confederate scrip.

### Gen. Grant.—The Confidence of the Army.

An army correspondent writing since the seizure of the Weldon railroad, speaks of Gen. Grant as follows:

It is wonderful to see the celerity with which Gen. Grant moves from point to point of the line. He passes here at all hours of night and day. Surely, if ever human being exerted all his energies in any cause, he is exerting his in the cause of his country. The qualities that are daily developing themselves demonstrate fully that, if there is a man on this American continent calculated to bring this war to a successful issue, Gen. Grant is that man. He goes about his work in a workmanlike style, devoid of that foolish ostentation that characterizes many of the minor generals. I do wish that some of the croakers and copperheads of the North could but follow him in his manner for one week, and they would forever after hold their peace and hang their heads in shame. Gen. Grant has the unshaken confidence of every soldier, from the highest in office to the humblest private. He deserves, as he justly merits, the warmest manifestations of their esteem wherever he goes. Not a single act of his military career is calculated to beclound a single star in the bright diadem that is being Wreathed to crown his brow at the close of this war, when the States in rebellion shall reacknowledge their fealty to the Union, (and they will come, from Maine to the Gulf, forgetting the past,) shall become as united at home as we were, and shall be respected abroad.

MAC.

### General Intelligence.

On the 24th ult., latitude 34 degrees 11 min. north, longitude 76 deg. 20 min west, the U. S. gunboat Gettysburg, assisted by the gunboats Keystone State and Massachusetts, captured the Anglo-Rebel steamer Lilian, loaded with 650 bales of cotton from Wilmington, bound to Bermuda. She was hove to, after an exciting chase by the two steamers, by a shot from the Gettysburg, which struck and penetrated her starboard bow below the water line. The Lilian has formerly been commanded by the notorious pirate Maffit, and he is still supposed to be in command, and no doubt will be recognized by some of his old classmates when the vessel arrives at Beaufort, N. C., where she was ordered to stop on her way to Boston. The Lillian is a new English steamer of great speed, built in 1864, and of splendid model, and will make a valuable addition to our navy.

A meeting of diamonds occurred in New Haven the other day when a Hartford substitute broker picked up two runners in the same line. The runners were willing to go to Hartford and enlist, but would first have a supper of frogs' legs and champaign, which broker cheerfully ordered up. The result was that broker became drunk first, when the runners tenderly put him to bed, made a charcoal mark of "won't pass" on his back, took care of his money, and returned to their occupation of running.

A robust mamma tried to smuggle her son, a likely lad of thirteen, over the Stonington Railroad a few days ago, under her crinoline. He was detected when the cars reached Providence.

An exchange says that Thomas Harrison, of New Egypt, N. J., has discovered through an English advertisement that he is heir to an estate of $1,250,000.

The English consuls at our various seaports are making loud complaints about the treatment of emigrants from the British Isles by substitute brokers and volunteer agents, and a Washington journalist says that if the insolence of the British Minister, has got his back up about it.

Two workmen employed in the Chicago Lake Tunnel quarrelled on Wednesday last, whilst under the lake, and started to "fight it out" on the surface. When they reached the bottom of the shaft, one of the men stabbed the other in the back of the neck with a sharpened file. The wounded man knocked down his assailant with an iron crowbar, and then dropped dead. The murder was witnessed by men looking down the shaft, as well as by men in the tunnel, who immediately rushed to the spot and secured the murderer.

The Post Office Department is engaged classifying the Post Offices throughout the country, in order to determine the proper salaries to be paid postmasters, under the act of Congress abolishing commissions.

Farragut's battle in Mobile bay had hardly ceased, before boats loaded with vegetables and fruits, which the owners were anxious to sell, came off to the vessels. They would not receive confederate money, but clutched greenbacks and postal currency eagerly. An officer offered one of them a silver quarter for a large melon; the poor fellow fell overboard in his frantic efforts to grasp the desired coin.

Justice Osborne, in deciding on the case of Mullaly, who was arrested for inciting forcible resistance to the draft, said: "A full and careful study of the sections of the Enrollment Act have led me to the conclusion that before any person can resist any draft of men enrolled into the service of the United States, or shall counsel another to resist any such draft, the draft must be actually in progress, after making the names from the wheel, and going through the *modus operandi* of the proceeding."

The Indian war is looming larger on the frontier. Our advices from Omaha and Council Bluffs represent that intense alarm exists at those and other border towns, at the threatening approach of large bands of hostile Indians, who are said to be marching in that direction, strewing their war path with the bones of the savage barbarism of their hellish warfare. It is certain that the present Indian warfare on the Plains has assumed most formidable proportions, and it is quite time the Peace men take the case in hand.

A German on the Lake Shore train, between Buffalo and Dunkirk, was robbed of $1,000 in gold, on Thursday night, by three persons, who on being examined proved to be delegates to the Chicago Convention!

Howard, the proclamation forger, has been released from Fort Lafayette.

Several prominent abolitionists have written to General Fremont concerning dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks, and advising that both the Baltimore and Cleveland nominees withdraw their names as Presidential candidates, and that a new Convention be called to select a new candidate. Gen. Fremont replied that he did not feel at liberty to withdraw without first consulting those who nominated him, but favors the idea of a new convention. He says: "Mark well your position, for the struggle now signifies the integral establishment of the Union without slavery, because slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because finally, the common sympathy of the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age. These are to me the essential conditions of peace."

An accident occurred on the Indianapolis, and Cincinnati Railroad Thursday, near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, by which the engineer was instantly killed, one man fatally injured, and three others severely. Governor Morton and Joseph McDonald, his political opponent, were on the train, but escaped unhurt.

Major W. F. Carey, a prominent citizen of Cleveland, died on Wednesday.

Provost Marshal Thompson made a seizure of fifty kegs of powder at the freight house in Terre Haute, on the 24th. The powder was consigned to a saloon keeper, who made an affidavit that he knew nothing about it. The seizures of revolvers and ammunition in Indiana and New York, and shipped to the Sons of Liberty in Indiana amount in value to $70,000.

Three leading Sons of Liberty, viz: E. V. Satterfield, J. N. Satterfield and Lloyd Wood, of Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, Illinois, a few days since attempted to assassinate in the dark Mr. John A. Wall, editor of the *Unionist* of that place, for no other reason than he was editing a Union paper. Mr. W. was unarmed and entirely unsuspecting by surprise. Several shots were fired at him, but he fortunately made his escape. The three Democrats were bound over in the sum of $1,500.

It is asserted in Washington, with positiveness, that Gen. Hooker will be immediately given a command, his personal popularity, firmness of purpose, and marvelous command of resources. Hence, when the report spread that he was dead, there was a great and general joy manifested throughout the whole city—depression as the truth became known. It is believed by the rebels that Grant is no unworthy antagonist of their greatest general, Robert E. Lee.

The prices of all articles are enormous ladies' slippers, $100 per pair; dress bonnets $300 each. The necessaries of life are sold at rates proportionately high; coffee, $20 per pound; sugar, $18 per pound; white sugar, from $20 to $25 per pound. A well-furnished table, it will be seen, costs something in Secessia, if bought with Confederate scrip.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN has issued orders that parties holding Seven-Thirty notes, due October 1, may present them in any amount at once and have them funded, with interest to maturity in six per cent. bonds, due after 1881. There is about sixty-four million dollars of this loan yet outstanding. The intimation that some arrangement is making for funding certificates of indebtedness falling due before March next in the Ten-Forty loan at par, is denied by the Treasury Department.

### General Grant and McPherson—Interesting Correspondence.

The Fremont *Sentinel* publishes the following letters which explain themselves:

CLYDE, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1864.

TO GEN. GRANT:—Dear Sir—I hope you will pardon me for troubling you with the perusal of these few lines from the trembling hand of the aged grandma of our beloved General James B. McPherson, who fell in battle. When it was announced at his funeral, from the public print, that when Gen. Grant heard of his death he went into his tent and wept like a child, my heart went out in thanks to you for the interest you manifested in him while he was with you. I have watched his progress from infancy up. In childhood he was obedient and kind; in manhood interesting, noble and persevering, looking to the wants of others. Since he entered the war others can appreciate his worth more than I can. When it was announced to us by telegram that our loved one had fallen, our hearts were almost rent asunder; but when we heard the commander-in-chief could weep with us too, we felt, sir, that you have been a friend to him, and this whole nation is mourning his early death. I wish to inform you that his remains were conducted by a kind guard to the very parlor where he spent a cheerful evening in 1861 with his widowed mother, two brothers, only sister and his aged grandmother, who is now trying to write. In the morning he took his leave at six o'clock, little dreaming he should fall by a ball from the enemy. His funeral services were attended in his mother's orchard, where his youthful feet had often pressed the soil to gather the falling fruit, and his remains are resting in the silent grave scarce half a mile from the place of his birth. His grave is on an eminence but a few rods from where the funeral services were attended, and near the grave of his father. The grave, no doubt, will be marked, so that passers by will often stop and drop a tear over the dear departed. And now, dear friend, a few lines from you would be greatfully received by the afflicted friends. I pray that the God of battles may be with you, and go forth with your arms till rebellion shall cease, and Union be restored, and the old flag wave over our entire line.

With much respect, I remain your friend,
LYDIA SLOCUM,
Aged 87 years and 4 months.

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.
City Point, Va., August 10, 1864.

MRS. LYDIA SLOCUM:

My Dear Madam—Your very welcome letter of the 3d inst. has reached me. I am glad to know that the relatives of the lamented Major General McPherson are aware of the more than friendship existing between him and myself. A nation grieves at the loss of one so dear to our nation's cause. It is a selfish grief, because the nation had more to expect from him than from almost any one living. I join in this selfish grief, and add the grief of personal love for the nature of this grief which flowed into their hearts when the sad intelligence reached them from the camp, the hospital and the battle-field, that their loved ones were dead. They should thus remember them, in order to keep burning upon our hearts the flame of sympathy for the weeping and the mourning, for soon enough will the eye of the world look to the nature of this grief,

### Voudoux Mysteries and Crimes.

Some months ago we republished from the New Orleans papers accounts of "Voudouxism" as practiced among a portion of the native blacks of that city. The following, from a Cuban correspondent, gives more in detail the nature of these horrible ceremonies. He says:

Among the ancient superstitions imported with the black race from Africa, none has retained such a fixed impression on the mind of the negro as Voudouxism. In Cuba, in Jamaica, and in Hayti, it has always presented more or less of its old Ethiopian characteristics, though cannibalism and the sacrifice of human victims to the Fetish god have, in a great measure, been superceded by less revolting rites and ceremonies. On hundreds occasions, within the last quarter of a century, the police of this city have interrupted Voudoux orgies, and thousands of our inhabitants, both white and colored, have believed themselves to be the victims of Voudoux spells. It is particularly in affairs of the heart that the New Orleans followers of Voudoux have woven their charms and incantations, and but for the degradation involved, their ceremonies might be looked upon as interestingly ridiculous. A rude dance around a central altar, in presence of the Fetish queen; a cauldron boiling and bubbling in the decoction of virtues from more varied ingredients than those used by the weird sisters of Macbeth's blasted heath; the excitement caused by the wildly intoxicating fumes of the strange distillation. The distribution to the faithful of charms and conjurations rife with mighty magic—all these are features in the rude ceremonial, which imposed on the ignorant and inspire awe in the bosoms of believers in fetish orthodoxy. Almost every ancient Creole family had its Voudoux worshipper in its list of family servants, and some times "my young mistress" was half indoctrinated into the belief by her faithful nurse, and spells were woven to bring lovers to her feet. Occasionally strange deaths were attributed to Voudouxism, and whispers of foul play were not wanting; but generally, the ceremonies were looked upon as a comparatively harmless resort for the gas of Congo superstition. Curious things of various kinds, confidently believed to be of Fetish manufacture, are frequently found in pillows or mattresses, and how they get there no one can tell. These are held to mean mischief, and on weak minds they often produce imaginary ailments, till counter-charms are invoked to exercise the first unholy influence. Recently, in Hayti, eight Voudoux devotees were tried and executed for the murder, or sacrifice, as they called it, of a young negress. By command of the President, and under an order of the council attached to the civil tribunal of Port-au-Prince, it was declared that there was sufficient cause to protest against Juana Pelle, Floreal Apollus, Nereina Francois, Roseida Sumera, and Beyard Presper, for murder, committed on a young person named Clarina. The trial took place in due form, when it appeared that the aunt and uncle of the deceased had a hand in the horrible butchery. Congo Pelle, the uncle, stated that the god of his worship had ordered him to offer up a human sacrifice. He communicated the fact to his sister, Juana, and they agreed together that their niece, Clarina, should be the victim. After making all their arrangements, the girl was led to the slaughter by Congo. She was first placed in a mysterious sort of box, called the "Humfort," with her limbs closely bound to her body. There she was kept for days, a peculiar description of sacrificial food being daily administered to her, and as soon as she was sufficiently prepared by suffering, Juana strangled her by violently compressing her throat, while Floreal pressed in her sides, and Guerrier held her by the feet. Thus, in fearful convulsions, the poor child died. Floreal then took a knife, and after separating the head from the body, skinned the latter while it was yet warm. This done, they quarrelled over the carcass, each contending for choice portions as the materials for a hellish feast; and after the first part of the diabolical banquet was over, they cooked the girls' head, with yams, of which each fiendishly partook. Subsequently the skull was placed on an altar, and Juana, taking a bell in her hand, circled round and round, followed by the others, all chanting a mysterious song. When this ceremony was finished, the skin and entrails were buried, and the bones, which had previously been burnt, were with the blood, placed in earthen vessels and carefully preserved. Part of these facts came out by the confession of some of the parties, and more were elicited from a girl named Loanma, who had been kidnapped and kept in confinement as the next victim. This girl had been obliged to carry food to Clarina during the four days of preparation. At the execution of the eight Voudoux murderers, the populace cried out, "Long live the President of Hayti! Long live civilization!"

OLD NEWSPAPERS.—When dealers in paper stock are paying eight cents a pound for old newspapers, it is not economy to kindle fires with them or to suffer them to be uselessly destroyed. Those of our readers who do not preserve files of their paper will find the following paragraph from *Wilkes' Spirit* worth making a note of, as Captain Cuttle would say:

"In Europe a hotel or housekeeper never thinks of destroying a newspaper, or of using it for kindling purposes. All over the continent and in England cheap little bundles of sticks, (two or three for a penny,) with the ends dipped in rosin, supply all the purposes in the way of kindling which could be performed by five times the value of white printing paper; while the other uses for paper are met by an inferior brown material, which inflicts no waste upon the printing stock. By this means the major part of the original stock is preserved for reproduction, and the price of the article constantly kept down. By the same thrifty system of saving old newspapers and handing them over to the dealers, who will be glad to call at private houses for them, nearly the whole market stock will be preserved, turned into the mill, and reproduced with the loss certainly of not more than ten or fifteen per cent. Under the present wasteful habits of the public, nearly the whole current edition is now utterly destroyed, while the demand constantly exists against the source."

MRS. CROCODILE'S NEW BONNET.—Mrs. Crocodile is an absent minded lady. She bought a new bonnet not long since, and the first time she wore it on Montgomery street she thought every one would notice it, of course. Presently she met Mrs. Simpkins, who stopped her with a "Good morning, Mrs. Crocodile." "I bought it only a few weeks ago." "How is your family?" "One hundred dollars." Mrs. S. perceived that the mind of Mrs. C. was on her bonnet, and tried her once more. "Anything new, Mrs. Crocodile?" "Yes, the feather is new, too—a new bonnet altogether." And so they parted.—*California Paper.*


**HEAVY ARTILLERY.**

**GARRISON SERVICE.**

I have authority from his excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, approved by the honorable Secretary of War, to raise One Regiment of Heavy Artillery, to serve for one year.

**HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTIES**

will be paid by the Recruiting Officers, besides the regular United States Bounty of

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS!**

**GEO. S. GALLUPE.**

aug22-1w.

**U. S. GUNBOAT SERVICE.**

**MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.**

**1,000 Men Wanted Immediately.**

For service in the Mississippi Squadron. Good men will now find a desirable opportunity to enter the Navy, with large pay and three substantial, cooked meals per day. All recruits must be over 18 years of age, and not exceeding 45 years. The Government bounty will be proportionately divided to those entering for one, two and three years. Persons enlisting as substitutes either before or after the draft, are not entitled to any bounty from the United States Government.

For further particulars apply to

COMMANDING OFFICER,
United States Naval Rendezvous,
Third Story Market Building.

aug22-tf

**A CHANCE!**

**A NONPAREIL SPECULATION!**

I will sell One Hundred and Eighty acres of Coal Land, with a strata of pure coal eleven feet vein. The farm has ninety-five acres under cultivation, with mansion and all necessary out buildings for farming purposes, situate near the town of Connellsville and one fourth of a mile from the Connellsville Railroad. Price $140 per acre. Deed fee simple. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

Call on or address,

JAMES F. DUNCAN,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

aug23-4t

**THE DRAFT.**—The THIRD WARD, Pittsburgh, will pay a CASH BOUNTY TO ALL VOLUNTEERS mustered into the U. S. service and credited upon the quota of the Ward.

Volunteers will please call at No. 39 Grant street, opposite the Court House where the Recruiting Committee will be found at all reasonable hours.

Volunteer and escape the pending draft.

THOMAS PENDER,
JOHN A. ETHAUS,
Recruiting Committee.

jy30-tf

**TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.**

The subscribers keep constantly on hand a good collection of latest editions of

**Standard Medical and Surgical Works,**

to which the attention of Physicians is invited.

Works not on hand procured to order at shortest notice.

au29-3t DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., 58 Wood st.

**CHEGARY INSTITUTE.**

English and French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, 1327 and 1329 Spruce street, Philadelphia, will be re-opened on

TUESDAY, September 20th, 1864,

Letters to the above address will receive prompt attention. Personal application can be made after August 20th, 1864, to MADAME D'HERVILLY,
Principal.

au22-2w


## SPECIAL NOTICES.


☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER, for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13-6m

## IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFE...G. J. DUFF...T. R. LANE

**WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,**
(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

**GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
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feb12-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

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KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts.
my2-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

**AMERICAN IRON WORKS.**
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA,
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best Refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES se23

## STEEL.

**BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,**
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,
Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 140 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. se7

**THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.**
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,
Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.
WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

**PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,**
JONES, BOYD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL,
ALSO,
Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [feb3ly

**HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

## PIANOS.

**PIANOS,**
MELODEONS,
HARMONIUMS.
A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by
HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
No. 53 Fifth street,
jy13 Kleber & Bros. old stand.

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**WAMELINK & BARR,**
No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,
Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal
**PIANOS,**
Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

**WEBER'S PIANOS.**
TESTIMONIAL.
TROY, N. Y., April 12, 1864.
A. WEBER, Esq.—I should consider that I was neglecting my duty were I not to tell of the great pleasure you have afforded my teachers and scholars by sending such superior instruments. Your Pianos seem to vary more musical and full toned than those we have had heretofore, so efficient in the hands of the weakest pupil as well as under the most powerful touch of the master, ever ready to respond to either, and withal so durable, that I consider I have been fortunate in being recommended to your establishment, and trust other schools will be wise enough to replenish their rooms from your manufactory.
J. H. WILLARD,
Per M. M. PHILLIPS,
Principal Musical Department.
New lot Weber's Pianos just received by
CHAS. C. MELLOR, 81 Wood street,
au15 Sole agent for Pittsburgh.

## RESTAURANTS.

**BOWERY SALOON.**—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept7-1y J. S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

**WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S**
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul6-1y

**PETER WILBERT'S**
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe13-1y

**OPEN AGAIN.—**
HEINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7-1y

**VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S**
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa

**JOHN MEYER'S**
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

**JOHN GANGWISCH.**
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL

**JOHN SEIFERTH & CO.,** SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
Pittsburgh

**ELI YOUNG'S**
Restaurant and Eating Saloon
Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTERS served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. au24-1y

## GROCERS.

**RIDER & CLARK,**
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 132 Front st., Pittsburgh, 81 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

**GRAFF & REITER,**
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

**R. HONEGGER.**
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 354, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

**IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT**
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " Pure Brandy.
25 " Rectified Whisky.
100 " Pork Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-3m.

**CHARLES C. BALSLEY,**
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

**IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT**
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH

**J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,**
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

**WILLIAM BAGALEY**
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

**MILLER & RICKETSON,**
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES

**GEORGE B. JONES & SON**
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISH ERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se9

## CLOTHING.

**H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,**
83 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

**BISSELL'S BLOCK**
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

**JOHN S. LEE,**
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

## ATTORNEYS.

**E. S. MORROW,**
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street
au22

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND

**HAMPTON & MORELAND,**
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my8 PITTSBURGH, PA

**PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY**
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

**MACKRELL & JOHNSON,**
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

**M'MASTER & GAZZAM,**
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jes-1y

**THE BOUNTY OF $100,**
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME,
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
je26-tf PITTSBURGH

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

**ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.**—
The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 38 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

**A. G. NEUBERT**—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully suited. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 18 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se24-1y

## PRINTING

**W. S. HAVEN,**
JOB, CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

**KREBS & BRO.,**
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se28-1y

**FEATHERS.**—
Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
R. E. KING,
jy23 No. 211 Liberty street.


## DENTISTRY.


**TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.**

**ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.**

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

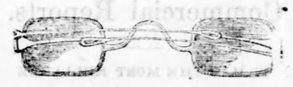
Several first-class Assistants always in attendance thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 278 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

**WHY SUFFER**
Pain in the Extractions of Your Teeth,
when you can have them
Extracted without any
AT THE
Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,
by a perfectly safe and pleasant process?
Call and examine those beautiful specimens of
**ARTIFICIAL TEETH**
and you will be convinced that they are superior to any places in the city.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the whole highly polished, for from $10 to $12.
Partial and full sets on gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Old Gold Plate purchased at their full value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
**QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist.**
mh8 278 PENN STREET.

## OPTICIANS.



**RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES**
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
**Having Exposed this**
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 88, Fifth street. aug8.

**SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!**—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., to be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51 51 FIFTH street. ap26

## FOUNDRIES

**LIGHT IRON CASTINGS**
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

**S. S. FOWLER & CO.,**
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**FULTON FOUNDRY.—**
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
**JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.**
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Bolting Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads, Rolls Turned and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

**THE HERON WORKS,**
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
se5-1y

**UTILITY WORKS.**
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Looks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

**SMITH, PARK & CO.,**
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Log Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pulley Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

**FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—**
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET.
se2 PITTSBURGH.

**WM. G. PRICE,** BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

## JEWELRY.

**DUNSEATH & CO.,**
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS,
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the
*AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.*
☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall.
jy25

**FINE GOLD AND SILVER**
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large assortment of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

**JOHN MOORHEAD,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms.
se9 No. 24 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

**U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—**
Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh3:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

**GOLD, SILVER, PITSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates**
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.


## MANUFACTURERS.


**JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,**
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy1s-cw

**INDEPENDENT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,**
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

HENRY DÆWERITZ...JULIUS KIRMSE...JOSEPH LANG.

**DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,**
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Off Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

**JAMES BOWN,**
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles jy2-cy

CADMAN.....T. R. CRAWFORD.

**DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.**
**CADMAN & CRAWFORD,** Brass Founders, and Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat and Mill Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au8-1y

**UNION BRASS WORKS.**
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 13 Second near Short street,
jy26-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

**KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.**
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [jy29-1y

**PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,**
J. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Wood street, Allegheny. Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. fe21

**EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—**
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jne-1y

**SCHAUB & McDONALD'S**
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. seskly

**LAKE SUPERIOR**
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Hard Metal Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand, Rolling Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh2

**O'HARA BOILER WORKS,**
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27-tf

**LIPPINCOTT & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**VULCAN FORGE.**
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my20-1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

**BARNDOLLAR & PRICE,** (successors to T. J. Crake,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFING and JOB WORK DIES. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Spirit Lamps, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Plantshed Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoons and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

**CORNWELL & KERR,**
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

**C. LUMSDEN & SONS,**
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

**H. D. BRECHT & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-1f

**WELDON & KELLY,**
LEAD BURNERS,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
jy13 164 Wood street, near Sixth.

**BANNER COTT

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au19


# Finance and Trade.

### Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

| | BANKS Offd | Asked | Sales | Div'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Par Val | | | | |
| 50 Exchange | — | 72½ | May | 5 |
| 50 Citizens | — | 68 | " | 5 |
| 50 Pittsburgh | — | 60 | " | 4 |
| 50 Allegheny | — | 60 | " | 5 |
| 50 Mechanics | — | 67½ | " | 5 |
| 50 Iron City | — | 64½ | " | 5 |
| 50 M & M | — | 60 | " | 4 |
| 100 First National | 110 | — | — | $3.75 |
| 100 Second National | 110 | — | — | — |
| 100 Third National | — | 108 | — | — |
| 100 Fourth National | 110 | — | — | — |
| 100 First National, A. V. | — | 110 | — | $3.00 |
| 50 Manufacturers' Saving | — | 104 | " | 4 75 |
| | INSURANCE. | | | |
| 50 Citizens | — | 61 | June | $6.00 |
| 100 Western | — | 50 | May | $6.00 |
| 50 Monongahela | 34 | 52 | — | $3.00 |
| 50 Eureka | 50 | 50½ | — | $4.00 |
| 50 Pittsburgh | 30 | 33 | — | $4.00 |
| 25 Allegheny | — | 27 | — | $3 00 |
| 25 People's | 28 | 30 | — | $4 00 |
| 50 Penn | 23½ | — | — | — |
| | BRIDGE. | | | |
| 25 Monongahela | — | 28½ | 4 | $ ct. |
| 25 St. Clair Street | — | 40 | 5 | $ ct. |
| 50 Hand Street | — | 60 | 5 | $ ct. |
| 50 Mechanic Street | — | — | — | — |
| 25 Birmingham | — | 34½ | — | $1 50 |
| | RAILROAD. | | | |
| 50 Allegheny Valley | 14 | — | — | — |
| 50 Penna. Central | — | 74½ | — | — |
| 100 Fort Wayne | — | 111 | — | — |
| 50 Cleveland | — | 110 | — | — |
| 50 Connellsville | — | 42½ | — | — |
| 50 do (interest) | 11½ | 17 | — | — |
| 50 Steubenville | — | 12½ | — | — |
| 50 Chartiers | — | 5 | — | — |
| 50 Hempfield | — | ¾ | — | — |
| 50 Alleg'y & Monaka'bg | 53 | 70 | 65 | — |
| 50 Birmingham | — | 60 | — | — |
| 50 Citizens | — | 95 | — | — |
| | OIL. | | | |
| 50 Pittsburgh | — | 88½ | $2 | 50 |
| 25 Allegheny | 34½ | — | $1 | 00 |
| 25 Birmingham | — | 33½ | 5 | ct. |
| | OIL COMPANIES. | | | |
| 25 Lucesco | 27 | — | — | — |
| 10 North American | 9 | — | 7½ | — |
| 110 Dalzell | — | 14½ | 1 | ct. |
| 10 Allegheny and Pitts. | — | 10 | 4 | ct. |
| 100 Columbia | — | 12½ | 4 | ct. |
| 5 Iron City | — | 4 | — | — |
| 2 Horse Neck | — | 3½ | — | — |
| 5 Sterling | — | 3½ | — | — |
| 5 Federal | — | 3½ | — | — |
| 20 Acme | — | 15 | — | — |
| 5 Whitely Creek | — | 8½ | — | — |
| 5 Fayette | — | 2½ | — | — |
| 5 Story | — | 2½ | — | — |
| | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| 50 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk | — | 11½ | — | — |
| 50 Mougahela Navigat'n | 45 | — | $2 | 50 |
| | BONDS. | | | |
| Allegheny County 6's | — | — | 86 | — |
| do Sterling 6's | — | — | 79 | — |
| Pittsburgh 6's | — | — | 79 | — |
| do 6's | — | — | 97 | — |
| Allegheny City 6's | — | — | 100 | — |
| do 4's | — | — | 79 | — |
| Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's | — | — | 105 | — |
| do 2d mortg | — | — | 100 | — |
| Connellsville 6's | 83½ | — | — | — |
| Steub. R. R. 6's | — | 75 | — | — |
| Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's | — | 96½ | — | — |

Saturday, August 27, P. M.

Dazell was dull to-day and in order to effect sales, holders were compelled to make a concession from yesterday's quotation. Sales were made in small lots at 14½, but the larger purchasers preferred ordering from Philadelphia, where it is sold at lower rates than in this market. If the statements made in regard to the present fortunate state of oil in the wells are correct they will share their influence on the price at Philadelphia, as well as here, and if they are not true, then the stock will recede to about Philadelphia quotations which appear to have advanced slowly and steadily, based upon the real facts, viz: a steady and fair product of Oil—and good management, which all parties concede to this Company.

The Certificates of the Stella are now ready, but we hear of no sales.

—The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, of Saturday, says: At the Board, yesterday, there was a very large business done in shares, with a disposition to realize at present prices. Oil stocks were largely dealt in, and the knowing ones were with great grace steadily engaged in selling out. The greenhorns, of course, come in at what they consider very favorable figures, but they will, ere long, be ready to swap back on any terms. Some of these oil companies have recently made very attractive displays of dividends declared, and they are probably to some extent paid; but it costs a man who holds a thousand shares nothing to contribute as much as will make it two per cent. dividend, provided "the ring" receives the most part of it, and its stock is advanced at the Board some three or four dollars per share by the operation.

—There is less activity in Coal Oil shares, at Philadelphia on Saturday, and prices are rather lower, with sales of Dalzell at 12½; Rock Oil, 5; McClintock, 7¾; Perry, 6¾; Maple Shade, 17; Egbert, 8½; Densmore, 12½; and McIlhenny, 9.

The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday reports the loan market as more active among the produce and mercantile firms, while the stock brokers have large sums left over, which they are glad to lend at 7 per cent. Commercial paper passes at 7@10 per cent. The supply of good bills is ample and increasing. The stock market is depressed by the prevailing incertitude and by the downward movement in gold and foreign exchange. Governments are quiet. Five-twenty coupons are offered at 112, Coupon Sixes of 1881 are wanted at 109½, and Two-forties at 103¼. Certificates are steady at 98⅝@⅝. State stocks are dull, coal shares quiet, mining shares inactive, railroad bonds flat, bank shares neglected, and railroad shares drooping.

—The New York *World* of Saturday says: The importers are selling a few dress-goods, and at satisfactory prices; but the general trade is dull, and the jobbers are not disposed to buy more than is absolutely necessary to make up their assortments. Some of the leading jobbers are liquidating. On the Produce Exchange to-day there was a very buoyant opening, but it was mostly on western account, and the close was flat with the decline in gold. Pork was the only article that supported the advance. In cotton and groceries the market was dull and drooping, and trade generally inactive, with a downward tendency. Freights were very dull, and rates drooping.

### Weekly Review of the Oil Business.

The market has been moderately active. Owing to a steady rain, the river has risen several feet, and is now in excellent boating stage, though falling. The amount of oil to go forward will not be so great as we anticipated last week. There were but few boats up the creek or here that were in order sufficient to go up the creek, and the rain has rendered the roads very heavy. We give as the ruling rate $10 50 per bbl at the wells, and $11 00 per bbl at this point. The production is steady. Market closes quiet but firm, and the producers anticipate a more active demand for the next few days. Weather pleasant and cloudy. The boats are expected up to-night from Pittsburgh.

The following are the amounts of oil received and shipped from our principal Warehouses for the week ending Tuesday last:

SHIER & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. barrels of oil received | 1,560 |
| " " shipped | 1,700 |
| Empty barrels received | 2,580 |

PARKER & CASTLE

| | |
|---|---|
| No. barrels of oil received | 1,960 |
| " " shipped | 1,800 |
| Empty barrels received | 2,000 |

### Milwaukee Market,

August 26.

Flour—Market very firm, but without decided change.

Wheat—Receipts to-day 15,000 bu. Market 2c higher. Sales this morning were—19,000 bu No. 1 spring in store at $2.09@⅞; 5,000 bu do, delivered to-day, at $2.09½; 2,000 bu do, seller's option all month, at $2.09½; 5,000 bu do, seller's option till September 5th at $2.09½; 240 bu do, buyer's option all month, at $2.10; 2,000 bu do, delivered Monday, at $2.10; 5,000 bu do, buyer's option this week and next, No. 2 in Smith, at $2. Sales on change were—40,000 bu Spring in store at $2.09½; 3,000 bu do, fresh, at $2.10; 3,000 bu do, Monday, at $2.15; 3,000 bu No. 2 in Smith's at $2; market easy this evening; sales were—2,050 bu No. 1 at $2.09.

Oats quiet and dealers apart, with sales of 2 cars old, delivered, at 72c.

Corn—Nothing doing, but held higher.

Eye and Barley—No sales.

Provisions—Mess Pork is held higher, and quoted at $40@41.

Butter hardly so firm, and quoted at 80@40c for firkin.

### Louisville Tobacco Market,

August 26, 1864.

Tobacco—The sales at the auction warehouses to-day amounted to 353 hhds, at the following prices: At the Pickett warehouse 1 hnd low grade sold for $800, 15 hhds at $10 75 to $11 00, the bulk at $13 25 to $16 50, 4 hhd do $20 00, and $18 50, 4 at $17 00 and 1 at $18 00. At the Ninth street warehouse 20 hhds low grade sold for $10 25 to $13 00, and the balance at $15 50 to $16 50. At the Boone warehouse 1 hhd of low grade sold at $8 75, 1 at $9 50, 29 hhds at $11 00 to $13 00, and the balance at $13 75 to $15 50 and 1 at $41 00. At the Louisville warehouse 20 hhds sold at $10 50 to $18 00 for the bulk, 2 at $20 00 and $26 00, and 1 hhd at $40 00, showing a declined decline on all grades.

### Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Market.

August 27.

Daily Leaf Tobacco market to-day at Rodman's Warehouse were 60 lines and 20 boxes, as follows: 55 hhds Missouri county leaf and lines, viz: 1 at 8, 2 at $9, 3 at $9 3, at $9 50@10 75, 4 at $11 @12, 2 at $16 50, 3 at $15@14, 1 at $14 50, 2 at 15@16, 3 at 17@18, 2 at 19, 4 at 19 50@20, 2 at 21, 2 at 22, 1 at 22 50, 2 at 23@23 50, 3 at 24@28, 4 at 25 50@29, 2 at 27, 4 at 27 50@28, 2 at 28 50, 1 at 30, 3 at 50 50@58 75, and 2 at 82. 5 hhds Virginia, viz: 1 at 27 50, 2 at 28, 1 at 30, and 1 at 25. 20 boxes Ohio seed leaf wrappers and fillers, ranging from $6 to 30. Receipts heavy.

### St. Louis Tobacco Market.

August 26.

Tobacco—The market was rather firmer, as will be seen by the large number of rejections, but prices are nominal. Breaks consisted of 284 hhds of which 279 were sold and bids on 108 were rejected. Prices range as follows: Stems $3 50@6 50; scraps $7 50@8; lugs $11 50@15 50; common shipping leaf $16@22; medium do at $22 50@26; good do at $29 50@33 50; and fine, as last quoted, ₩ 100 lbs.

### PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

BUSINESS—We have nothing particularly interesting to notice; as a general thing, business was dull. The weather has been pleasant, with occasional showers. Our rivers are in fair navigable order. On the landing we notice a fair amount of activity. Freights to the various ports were not plenty; boats have to wait some days before they can procure a load. The steamers Katie and Pilgrim left on Saturday with all the freight they could manage. The new steamer, **Wanamita**, is receiving for St. Louis; she will have despatch. Among the sales we note as follows:

BACON—The market continues firm, with a good demand. Shoulders have further advanced. The demand on Saturday was active. Sales—2,000 lbs. Shoulders, 18@18½c. Sides, 10,000 lbs ribbed, 19@19½c; 5,000 lbs clear sides, 23c—an advance; 5,000 lbs plain Hams, 19½@20½c. We also note sales of 5 casks inferior hams, 18c.

DRIED BEEF—The market was firm, at a further advance. Sales 1,000 lbs canvassed, 21c.

OILS—Lard Oil has further advanced, and is still looking up. We note sales of 50 bbls No. 1 at $1 75, and 30 bbls No. 2 at $1 60 ₩ gallon.

LARD—Scarce, and prices looking up. It is now held at 24c.

MESS PORK—The market has been inactive for some time past. Prices were nominal. The last sale reported was at $42 per bbl. The supply on hand is quite small.

APPLES—The market has been over stocked for some days past. With more sellers than buyers. 120 barrels were disposed of at $2@2 50 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market was not very active, taken as a whole, while for some articles there was a fair inquiry. The receipts for some time have been only moderate. Wheat—Steady but unchanged, with sales of 600 bushels Red at $2; White, $2 70. The mills will pay these figures for all good parcels offered. Rye—nominal at $1 55. Corn was more inquired for. Sales of 3 car loads shelled at $1 35@1 38. Oats were dull. They were offered freely at 85@90c, with sales of 400 bushels. Barley is out of season. We quote nominally at $1 65@1 75 for spring and fall.

GROCERIES—The market has ruled firm for some time past with a fair local demand. Among the sales made we note the following: Sugars, sales 10 hhds Orleans choice 20c; 8 do Cuba 20½c. Coffee Sugars, 20 bbls "B" at 30c; Crushed, 10 bbls do 22c. Molasses was firm with a good demand—sales 80 bbls Orleans at $1 20. Coffee, sales of 40 sacks Rio at 52@54c.

SALT—market steady but prices were unchanged—sales 290 bbls at $4 00 per barrel.

HAY—The receipts on Saturday were limited, a few loads new disposed of at $38@41.

SEEDS—The principal demand was for Timothy; we note sales of 60 bushels at $6 40@6 50 per bbl.

PEACHES—are offering freely—sales 200 boxes at $2 50@3 per box.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with an increasing demand. The stock of choice flour at this time is not large. On Saturday holders put up the figures 12½@25c per barrel on the best qualities, while the lower grades were neglected. The sales were Extra family 110 bbls, at $11 00; 120 do, at $11 25@11 50; 100 do, at $10 75 @11 00, and 50 bbls Country Flour at $10 00.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off and prices have advanced. Sales 10 bbls, at 17@18c.

BUTTER—Was scarce, and in demand; was in advance of the supply, hence the market was firm. Sales 12 packages at 40@45c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Was steady, but prices were unchanged. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. Sales 75 boxes W. R. at 21@22c.

BRAN—The market was firm for this article. Sales of 2 tons at $1 62½ ₩ ton, but stock on hand small.

MALT—Market firm. We note a sale of 3,000 bushels Barley Malt deliverable in Philadelphia at $2 50.

### PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Monday, August 29, 1864.

The oil market on Saturday was neglected and attracted but little attention. The week's sales were small, especially of Refined, and the market did not appear so firm as it was a week ago. The Eastern markets have ruled dull. This, of course, operated as a drawback on the market here; besides, the market at Oil City has been unusually firm at the late advance. The demand at the wells was brisk, a number of sales having been made for future delivery. Buyers of Crude in this market were, no doubt, disappointed in the small receipts which have reached this market since the rise in the Allegheny. The **Echo No. 3** came in with a very limited amount, the water having been too low. She will not return again. The total receipts on Saturday were 781 barrels. The market for Crude was firm at prices that were current the previous day. Refined was dull, both bonded and free, whilst there was a decline established, buyers declining to take hold unless at lower figures.

CRUDE OIL—The demand was limited and so were the sales. 500 bbls, light oil was disposed of at 38c., packages returned, and 467 bbls, at 40c. packages included. The stock on hand is quite small.

REFINED OIL—Holders take things easy; they are not disposed to force operations, but are recognized to wait the turn of events. The rates are nominal. Bonded, 57@58c. Free, 55@56c.

RESIDEUM OR TAR—Was firm at $8 10 for an A No. 1 article.

**Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Wilkins | 210 | W. H. Smith | 270 |
| Strickler & Baxter | 134 | Muhhall, King & Co | 200 |
| Total | | | 784 |

### Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

THURSDAY, August 29, 1864.

The market was firm with a further advance in both Iron and Nails. The former advanced le ₩ lb, or $20 ₩ ton; the latter $1 ₩ keg. Below will be found the corrected list:

FLAT BAR.

| | ₩ lb |
|---|---|
| 1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch | 8½ |
| 2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch | 8¾ |
| 1¼ to 1½, by ⅝ to ¾ inch | 9 |
| 1¼ to 1½ by ⅜ inch | 9 |

HEAVY BAND IRON.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch | 8¾ |
| 1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 5-16 inch | 9 |
| 1¼ to 2½ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch | 9¼ |
| ¼ to 2½ by ¼ and 3-16 inch | 9½ |

HORSE SHOE.

| | ₩ lb |
|---|---|
| ¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch | 9½ |

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¼ to 6 inch | 9¾ |
| 1¾ and 2 | 9¾ |
| 1¼ and 1½ | 10 |
| 1 and 1¼ | 10¼ |
| ⅞ inch | 11½ |
| ¾ inch | 12½ |
| ⅝ inch | 13 |

Cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

| | ₩ lb | | ₩ lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 to 2¼ inch | 8½ | ¼ and 9-16 inch | 9 |
| 2¼ to 2½ | 8¾ | ⅝ to 7-16 inch | 9¼ |
| 3 to 3¾ inch | 9 | 5-16 inch | 9½ |
| 2¾ to 4 inch | 9½ | ¼ inch | 9¾ |
| 2¼ and 2½ inch | 8½ | 3-16 inch | 12 |

OVAL IRON.

| | ₩ lb | | ₩ lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| ⅜ to 1¼ inch | 9 | ¼ inch | 9½ |
| ⅝ and ¾ inch | 9 | ⅛ inch | 9½ |

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

| | ₩ lb | | ₩ lb |
|---|---|---|---|
| ⅜ to 1¼ inch | 9 | ¼ inch | 9½ |
| ⅝ and ¾ inch | 9½ | ⅛ inch | 10 |

SHEET.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 10 to 17 | 11 |
| " 18 to 24 | 11¼ |
| " 25 and 26 | 11½ |
| " 27 | 11¾ |

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.

FLATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick | 10 |
| Over 20 inches in width, ½ cent ₩ lb extra. | |
| Heads | 20 |
| Plow Slabs | 9½ |
| " Wings | 9½ |

FLAT RAILS

*Punched and counter sunk.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch | 9 |
| 1¼ by ¾ and 7-16 inch | 9½ |
| 1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch | 9½ |
| 1¼ by ¼ inch | 10 |

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plow Handle Iron | 9½ |

NAIL RODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Juniata | 16 |

NAILS.

| | ₩ keg | | ₩ keg |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10d to 60d Nails, | 9 12½ | 24 Fine | 11 87½ |
| 8d and 9d | 9 37½ | 7-16 in. Lining | 12 87½ |
| 6d and 7d | 9 62½ | Clinch | 10 62½ |
| 4d and 5d | 9 87½ | Cut Spikes | 9 37½ |
| 3d | 10 37½ | | |

Casing Nails.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6d | 10 13 | ⅞ inch | 11 88 |
| 8d | 9 88 | 1 inch | 11 13 |
| 10d | 9 63 | 1¼ inch | 10 38 |
| 12d | 9 63 | 1½ inch | 10 38 |
| 16d | 9 63 | 1¾ inch | 9 88 |
| Finishing. | | Tobacco. | |
| 6d | 10 63 | 6d | 9 88 |
| 8d | 10 38 | 8d | 9 63 |
| 10d | 10 13 | 10d | 9 38 |
| 12d | 10 13 | | |
| 16d | 10 13 | | |

### New Orleans Market,

August 27th.

COTTON—There were more inquiry to-day, and about 150 bales changed hands at irregular prices, the sales including a mixed lot of 26 bales, Rebaled &c, classing strict good ordinary, $1 45; 15 rebaled strict good ordinary at the same; 17 pickings at —; low middling at —; 28 do at —; 12 middlings at —; 6 bales at —; and 27 bales at auction, as follows:—7 bales low pickings at 145c, 12 do at 44c, 6 do at 93c, 1 bale do at 82c, and 1 bale new crop, the first received this season, which was variously classed strict good ordinary and middling, at $1 50. This bale, we understand, was from a river plantation in the vicinity of Natchez. It came to hand by the Mollie Able on Saturday.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There are various lots offering, but the inquiry is very limited, and we have not a sale to report. We quote as the rates 24@25c for fair; 25½@26c, for fully fair, and 27c, ₩ lb for prime to choice sugar, and 81c ₩ gal for prime to choice molasses.

FLOUR—Yesterday, not previously reported, a lot of 100 bbls, choice extra sold at $13 25 ₩ bbl. To-day the market was very dull, and sales could not be effected even at a heavy decline on these figures. In the afternoon negotiations were pending for a round lot of 1,000 bbls, choice extra on the landing.

### Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The dull season heretofore noted still continues, and August bids fair to be a quiet month for the shoe trade. There are a few buyers in the market from New York and Philadelphia, some New England trade, but none from the West and south-west. A few orders are daily received from the west, but prices are so high that they are limited to actual requirements, while prices of stock and labor are so firm that manufacturers do not name selling rates for orders ahead. Some army orders for delivery in New York and Philadelphia have recently been thrown into the market, and business in that line is more crisk; the cost of manufacturing army boots has been greatly enhanced during the past six months.

The total shipment of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the past week have been 9219 cases. Of this number 8131 cases were sent by rail.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

### Philadelphia Oil Market.

Fish Oils met with a steady demand at full rates. Linseed Oil is in limited request at $1 70 @1 72. Lard Oil is held firmly; No. 1 Winter is worth $1 80@1 90, cash; Red and Salad Oils are without change. A sale of the former at $1 27½. Petroleum—There has been less activity in the market since last week, but prices are without change. The sales comprises 1000 bbls Crude at 49c@50c; 1,500 bbls Refined, in bond, at 85@86c, and free at 88@89c. Naptha is worth 37@40c.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending August 22, 1864:

| | Bbls. Sperm. | Bbls. Whale. | Lbs. Bone. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,365 | 440 | — |
| Previously | 42,145 | 51,338 | 567,750 |
| From Jan. 1 to date | 43,510 | 51,976 | 567,750 |
| Same time 1863 | 35 347 | 42,911 | 318,850 |

### Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: Trade with the jobbers has been quite the week previous; customers from far west and Iowa and Kentucky are arriving more numerously. Dealers are returning from their summer recreation excursions, and are getting ready for fall, and things begin to look more animated. With manufacturers things have changed but little; there is a general expectation of a good trade during the autumn, with a steady amount of work being made up preparatory to it, with no inclination to make up an over-abundant stock of goods. Prices of material and wages are too high to encourage the manufacturing of any more stock than will be needed for the present season, consequently they are moving prudently in their business.

### Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

AUGUST 27.

IRON—The market is firm with light offerings and sales, and for foundry the demand is very active and good quality scarce, most manufacturers having already their contracts; we quote good No. 1 at $72@73, cash; No. 3, $65@67, and No. 2 $70 @ ton. A sale of Glendon is reported at $72 cash, at the furnace. Some low grade iron offering at much less, but the quality is very unreliable. Scotch Pig remains quiet, and Bloomsand Boiler iron scarce and high. For manufactured Iron the demand continues good and prices generally are fully sustained and firm.

### Philadelphia Dry Goods Trade.

August 27.

The Dry Goods market continues active and on the advance, and with very moderate stocks and limited production sellers of Cotton goods have the advantage. All staple fancies are in request and steadily advancing. Standard brown Sheetings and Drills rule strong at 75c. Prints are active and prices range from 40 to 48c for common and good styles. Canton Flannels are scarce and high, and the market for all seasonable goods are in request at a further improvement in prices, the tendency being upward, and the stocks on sale light.

### IMPORTS BY RIVER.

**Cincinnati.**

PER GLIDE—Clarke & Co, 660 bbls flour, 28 bbls whisky, 17 bales tow, 5 do hemp, 736 sks wheat; F Sellers & Co, 1 lot bags; F Guttendorf, 200 bxs extract coffee; owner, 17 casks broken glass; W Sumner & Co, 50 sewing machines, 2 bxs castings; M Hoy, 18 cases tobacco; Brown & Co, 7 bxs scraps; Hostetter, 250 green hides; D Wallace, 500 bbls flour; Atwell, Lee & Co, 20 pkgs tobacco; Phelps, Park & Co, lot spikes; R B Parkestock & Co, 24 bbls oil, 2 boxes; Lambert & Shipton, 50 bbls whisky; Hays & Stewart, 13 rolls leather; Murtland & Connor, 16 ps tobacco moulds; W & D Rinehart, 14 do.

**Wheeling.**

PER MINERVA.—Owner, 86 sks oats; R. Means 66 do; McCullugh & Co, 147 sks rags; J. McKinney, 20 kegs butter; Potter, Aiken & Co, 59 bbls apples; L. H. Voight, 12 do; Wm. Barker, 57 sks wool; Clark & Co, 14 pkgs, 30 bbls tobacco, 20 kegs butter, 200 kegs nails, 100 bbls flour, and 13 bales wool; Wm. Reid, 105 empty barrels; R. Sellens, 57 empty barrels; J. C. Marshall, 83 sks wool.

**Cincinnati.**

PER MAGGIE HAYS.—Clarke & Co, 50 boxes wax, 1,052 bbls Flour, 800 sks wheat, 50 trs lard, 53 pkgs tobacco, 10 bbls whisky, 25 hhds bacon, 20 trs hams, 10 cases wines, and 200 bags of cake; Penna. Railroad, 50 bbls tallow; Owner, 5 bbls carbon oil; B. W. Boat, 10 do; J. A. Renshaw, 20 boxes soap; Kirkpatrick & Bro, 10 bbls oil; R. W. Poindexter, 5 hhds tobacco; Mair & Davidson, 10 bales moss; R. R. Bulger, 12 bedsteads; Aday & Ewins, 18 pumps; J. Rhodes, 167 empty barrels; R. H. King, 10 sks feathers; J Spalding, 2 pkgs; J. Langridge, 1 bbl; M. Heyl, 1 hhd and 2 boxes tobacco; Phelps Park & Co, 272 bdls spikes; J. Gruger, 8 hhds tobacco; R. T. Kennedy & Bro, 946 sks wheat.

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**For Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.**

F. Van Gorder, 60 bbls apples; Hussey & Wells, 50 bdls staves; G W Collin, 32 long poles; H. R. Gregory, 350 bush corn; Rea & Keil, 174 bags corn; J Ross, 6 bxs cheese, 5 bxs goods, 1 bbl; C C Baisley, 12 bbls apples; Rea & Keil, 59 sks oats; Stoumaker & Lang, 5 bbls apples; I Herbert, 9 bbls apples; J H Lobs, 196 bgs barley; Felzer & A, 11 bbls apples.

**Imports per P., F. W. & C. R. R.**—Culp & Shephard, 376 bb's flour; Ray & Kiel, 385 bags oats; McCullough, Smith & Co, 51 pkgs rags; Springer & Co, 24 bbls oil, 25 sks sinnin; Godfrey & Clark, 1 hhd rags, 122 sks do; J Woods & Son, 2 cars metal; L H Voight, 10 pkgs; A Mazurie, 1 box tobacco; Lindsay & Co, 100 bbls flour.

**Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.**—Martin Oberlz & Brickell, 2 cars iron; Kepp & Co, 60 bbls salt; F Fowler, 18 bushels potatoes; Pertona Company, 16 bbls refined oil.

## River Matters.

### Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville |
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville |
| James Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Bayard | Peebles | Monon. city. |
| Minerva | Gordon | Wheeling. |
| Glide No. 3 | Anderson | Cincinnati |
| Maggie Hays | Hendrickson | do |

DEPARTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gallatin | Clarke | Brownsville. |
| Franklin | Carmac | Brownsville. |
| Jas. Reese | Irwin | Elizabeth. |
| Bayard | Peebles | Monon. city |
| Katie | McConnell | Evansville. |
| Pilgrim | Brickell | Cincinnati. |

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet water in the channel and rising. The weather during the day was pleasant. There has been a number of arrivals since our last.

The new and splendid passenger steamer, "Wanamita," Captain S. Shuman, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built under the superintendence of Capt. Shuman, and is an A No. 1 boat in every respect, and is admirably adapted for the St. Louis trade. By the way we take pleasure in announcing that Capt. H. H. Devenny will preside in the office.

TOW BOAT.—The light draught tow boat "Skipper" will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is going into other business. She is struck oil. She is nearly new and is well finished, and will be sold at a sacrifice. For further particulars address the River Reporter of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

*Onward* is the name selected for Capt. James Mellon's new steamer, just finished, under the superintendance of Capt. John Rhodes, one of the best boat builders the "Iron City" can boast of.

CAPT. J. H. MARRATTA has announced his new Packet "Auna," for Cincinnati and Louisville. She has been got up in first rate style and does credit to those engaged in her construction.

THE steamer Minerva, Captain Gorden, leaves to-day at noon for Wheeling and intermediate points.

THE fine steamer Glide No. 3, Capt. Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE steamers Pilgrim and Katie left on Saturday with fine trips.

WHEELING.

Saturday's *Intelligencer* says:

The river was still falling yesterday, with eight feet water in the channel. There were no arrivals or departures beyond the regular packets.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday's *Commercial* says:

The river has fallen 3 inches during the 24 hours ending last night. There is 12 feet hence to Louisville, and 7 feet in the canal. The lower Ohio is rising, with 5 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 5 feet in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 5 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

The Guldon, from Pittsburgh; and Nymph, No. 2, from Portsmouth, were among the arrivals. The Kate B. Porter, and Highlander, for Pittsburgh; and Adam Jacobs, for St. Louis, departed. The latter will descend the Falls to-day.

We understand that the Express Line to St. Louis has been reorganized, comprising the following steamers: Silver Spray, Captain Fenton; Jewess, Captain Fraser; Caroline, Captain Metcalfe; Naugatuck, Captain Rees; Eclipse, Captain Wise; and Havana, Captain Malin. The Silver Spray leaves for St. Louis this evening, to be followed by the Jewess on Wednesday. Two steamers will leave weekly, every Wednesday and Saturday. The Jewess has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted from stem to stern, and is as pretty as a pink. Messrs. E. S. Butler & Co., Cunningham & Bennett, A. D. Schram & Co., Johnston & Alcoke, and Ross & Co. are the agents of the Express Line.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* says:

The River was rising steadily yesterday, with 5 feet 4 inches water in the canal in the evening, by the mark. During the previous 24 hours it had risen 7 inches at the head of the falls, and 21 inches at Portland. The weather was warm and cloudy, with several light showers of rain in the morning.

On the pass evening there were 3 feet 4 inches of water in the pass, and the big sternwheeler Mollie McPike, under the guidance of Captain Pink Varble, descended the chute about noon in fine style. She was on her way to St. Louis, and being a wide-bottomed boat, had to run "over the rocks," a rather dangerous experiment.

The river is getting muddy, and from the indications we will have a good stage of water some time longer. As we anticipated, there has been a coolness of late at Pittsburgh in the month of August. On the 22d there were 12 feet water at that point, the rise being out of both rivers, which will let out a fleet of lumber as well as coal.

ANOTHER MONSTER STEAMER.—Capt. George Pegram has now on the stocks, at Jeffersonville, the frame of a new boat, that in point of size, capacity, beauty, speed and outfit is likely to surpass all predecessors. The hull is three hundred feet in length, with fifty feet beam, some forty-six feet floor, and ten feet hold. She is the new Ruth, and will not be ready for service for several months as the first cabin and outfit that can be furnished is in the contract. The boat will have a superior model, and machinery that will make her the fleetest.

The Cumberland river is falling with 5 feet water on Harpeth Shoals Wednesday evening, as we learn by special dispatches.

The steamship Fort Wayne, that had been aground in the Cumberland, was safely floated off the bar by the present rise, and was at anchor Wednesday below the bar, awaiting the arrival of Capt. Harry and her crew.

The Leni Leoti was loading for Pittsburgh last evening, and has a large lot of tobacco engaged.

The Norman and Ontario came in yesterday from Cincinnati heavily laden with Government stores for Nashville.

Capt. Thompson's boat, yesterday was only partially launched at the ship yard of Nadal & Son. The ways broke, we believe, and the boat let down in the mud. She is unhurt, and the Capitola is engaged to pull her off.

EVANSVILLE.

The river rose about six inches during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last evening. There are now from four and a half to five feet on Shawneetown bar, and the prospect now is that we shall have excellent navigation.

There was the usual activity on the levee yesterday. The Superior loaded with oats and mules; also the Lawrence, Arcola, Pioneer, Jennie Hopkins and Cuba loaded with Government freight, and would leave during the night.

The General Anderson and Cuba arrived from below yesterday morning. The Cuba has been purchased by Capt. Al. Duncan for $20,000, cash. She brought up the machinery of the ill-fated Sam. Orr, the machinery of which has been purchased by Fred. Huston and Billy M'Clurg, with a desire to raise the hull and rebuild the boat.

CAIRO.

The Silver Lake, Camelia and Colossus had no freight. The Colossus brought back the 139th regiment Illinois volunteers, stationed here on post duty. They had accompanied General Paine on his late expedition.

The Liberty had all she could bring on the water, and added one hundred tons government freight.

The Brilliant leaves to-night for the Tennessee with three hundred head cattle and full load government freight.

The January has three hundred sick from Memphis hospitals.

SAINT LOUIS.

The river has again come to a stand at this point, and hopes are entertained of an early rise. In the channel to Cairo there is but four and a half feet of water with the stick at two or three points, and the river in a wretched condition generally.

The late rise in the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers has improved the lower part of the river considerably, and there is now eight feet of Water between Cairo and Memphis.

The Upper Mississippi is falling all the way down, with three and a half feet below Keokuk.

Illinois river is falling, and is as low as has been known for the past two years.

The Jennie Lewis from Leavenworth reports the Missouri falling, with but three feet three inches in the channel.

Business was a trifle better at the wharf yesterday, but is still very much depressed. There was some little shipping for New Orleans, the advance rates $1 25 and $1 50 per hundred, and $2 per barrel for flour, but the river is too low for any large amount of trade in that direction.

The fine steamer Paragon was purchased on Thursday for $75,000 by Captain H. S. Lee, Captain Samuel Rider, Wm. A. Thornburg, and W. H. Smith. She is, perhaps, one of the best low water boats afloat. In addition to being a first class freight and passenger packet in every respect. She has been placed in command of the efficient Captain Ed. Spencer, who will load for immediate port for New Orleans, leaving Sunday morning. The Paragon is a first class passenger boat, and a good traveller. She is considered cheap at the price paid.


PACKET STEAMERS,

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet.

THE regular Wheeling packet MINERVA, Captain GORDEN, has resumed her old trade, making regular trips; leaving Pittsburgh every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Having been thoroughly repaired, she will deserves the patronage of the public generally.
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents.
Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Cairo and St. Louis Packets.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

THIS DAY, 29th instant, the splendid passenger steamer WA